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Illustrated with 96 Engravings on Copper, and 24 on Wood,
in which will be represented
Every thing worthy of notice throughout the Metropolis.

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No. III.

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INCLUDING
WESTMINSTER
AND THE
BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,
WITH THE

Surrounding Suburbs;

Describing every thing worthy of Observation in the
PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS,
Commercial & Literary Institutions, &c.
DOWN TO THE PRESENT PERIOD,

And forming a Complete

Guide to the British Metropolis.

By **DAVID HUGHSON, L.L.D.**

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Large paper.

and

Jos. S. Turner

1818.

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Nov. 21. 1817.

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of our Excursions through
at Mess^{rs} Longmans in hopes
them to you free of expence
My former Parcel there with
Yarmouth fifteen days ago

I have taken the liberty
walks through London in
Antiquarian Itinerary &
wish for - The first No of
S.M. ...

Dawson Turner Edge

WALKS THROUGH LONDON.

W. WILSON, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.

Walks through London,

INCLUDING

WESTMINSTER

AND THE

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,

WITH THE

Surrounding Suburbs ;

DESCRIBING EVERY THING WORTHY OF OBSERVATION IN THE

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and Literary Institutions, &c.*

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GUIDE TO THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

BY

DAVID HUGHSON, L. L. D.

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1817.



PREFACE.

IN the following work it has been the endeavour, both of the artist and the compiler, to exhibit, as near as their limits would allow, *London as it is* : but that its antiquities have not been neglected, its numerous engravings will undeniably evince. These affording views of the principal public edifices, &c. of ancient and modern London, may be viewed as a kind of panoramic sketch of this great Metropolis in a more portable form than has ever yet been offered to the public.

With respect to the contents at large, notwithstanding that some errors or omissions may be unavoidable in the description of an extensive variety of objects, necessarily evanescent, it is presumed that

PREFACE.

the present little work embraces every recent change and improvement within its circuit, forming a diversity equally pleasant and useful, and at the same time embracing every species of information that can distinguish any other former or contemporary production of this kind; designed not only for the local reader, but as an elegant and acceptable companion for a country visitant, relative, or friend.

THE EDITOR.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

FROM THE
FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT
TIME

BY
JOHN B. HOGAN
AND
JOHN C. HOGAN

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY
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1854

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NEW YORK

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WALKS THROUGH LONDON.

LONDON, in its most extensive sense, including Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, is one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world : it is about seven miles in length, three miles in breadth, and more than twenty miles in circumference. It stretches itself along the river Thames, which, rising in Gloucestershire, is here not quite a quarter of a mile in breadth, falling into the German Ocean at the mouth of the Medway, about forty miles below the city.

There are five bridges—London, Blackfriars, Westminster, the Strand or Waterloo, and Vauxhall ; and another, viz. Southwark Bridge, is in a state of great forwardness.

London contains eight thousand streets, lanes, &c.] and five hundred places of divine worship : one cathedral, St. Paul's, rears its swelling dome with peculiar magnificence, and is seen from every part of the adjacent country : one abbey, that of Westminster, where the ashes of kings and heroes, of sages and legislators, philosophers and poets, rest together, and where the sculptured marble perpetuates their memory on a mass of ornamental grandeur, not to be equalled in any metropolis in the world.

Besides churches, chapels, and meeting-houses for all denominations, here are six Jewish Synagogues, and between four and five thousand public schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c. besides hospitals and dispensaries, and places of entertainment out of number, the population being generally reckoned at about

a million of souls ! London also contains two hundred inns, four hundred taverns, five hundred coffee-houses, twelve hundred hackney-coaches and chariots, and one hundred and thirty thousand dwelling-houses.

The access to every part of this vast metropolis is both safe and pleasant, owing to the regularity of the pavement, which is no where so carefully preserved as in London, and to the improved manner in which the whole is lighted. If an ambassador from the Continent imagined on seeing the old lamps that the streets were illuminated by way of compliment to *his* appearance among them—what a contrast is now formed by the general introduction of gas lights ! increasing the conveniences, and diminishing the danger of darkness to the visitors and to the inhabitants.

It may justly be added, that, owing to the vigilance and *disinterested* exertions of Matthew Wood, Esq. the present Lord Mayor, the City is entirely cleared of common prostitutes ; and the different officers, with the watchmen, compelled to do their duty in such a manner, that, according to an official report, “ thieves now appear to be afraid of entering the city.”

With these facilities, and with this sketch of the grand outline of the Metropolis, we shall now endeavour to go into some details, by proceeding from the centre and diverging towards the circumference, in such a manner as pleasure and interest will be most likely to suggest.



*From a Design by Mr. Long for the Wall, Stone &c. of the
The New Custom House.*



Published by W. Clarke, No. 10, Fleet Street, Sept. 1, 1816.

WALK I.

From the Royal Exchange, through Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, Aldgate, Minories, Tower-Hill and its vicinity; thence through Thames-Street to London-Bridge; Fish-Street Hill, Little Eastcheap, Tower-Street, to Crutched Friars; Fenchurch-Street, Gracechurch-Street, back to Cornhill.

Of this part of the city, which, in more than one sense, may be called eminent, it has been observed, "the progression from rude to polished manners has been by no means rapid," as only a few centuries since the front of the Royal Exchange, at present the centre of intercourse among some of the most enlightened men in the world, was the site of a dungeon, a loathsome prison, called, **THE TUN**. The merchants, previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, met as well as they could in Lombard-Street.

An inscription on the pump, on the south side of the Royal Exchange, expresses, that on this spot a well was first made by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in the year 1282. The well underneath, on which the present pump is erected, was re-discovered in 1799.

The Royal Exchange, situated in Cornhill, was originally built in 1557, by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the greatest merchants in this or any other country, after the model of that at Antwerp. Being destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt in its present form for the City and the Company of Mercers, as trustees for Sir Thomas Gresham, by Sir Christopher Wren, and was opened in 1669. There are many beauties in the architecture, and but few defects. The four orders of the quadrangle are magnificent, and all in correct proportion and arrangement. The statues

of Charles the First and Second in the front are beautifully executed; and there are also statues of most of the sovereigns of England. Underneath, over the west walk, are statues to Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard, as marks of civic respect.

The height of the building is 56 feet; and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern, 178 feet high, of three gradations, the top displaying a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thos. Gresham.

The rooms over the colonades are let out to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, the office of the Lord Mayor's Court, Lloyd's Coffee House, and for reading the Gresham lectures. But it should be observed that the merchants who frequent Lloyd's Coffee House are of the first consequence,—that the news is the most to be credited that is “up at Lloyd's,”—and here subscriptions are generally set on foot for the greatest national purposes.

Suffice it to add, that the inside of the area, 144 feet long and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, forming walks for the merchants; and above the arches in this quadrangle is an entablature, extending round, and a compass pediment, containing the statues of several of the kings and queens of England, with their names beneath them. In the centre of the area is the statue of Charles the Second, in a Roman habit. This new statue, by Bacon, was placed here in 1792. The walls, inside of the area, containing the walks, are covered with notices from different tradesmen, and artists, handsomely written, framed or glazed, announcing their manufactures, inventions, residence, &c. for the consideration of a very moderate sum paid to the beadle.

Cornhill.—Where the Poultry and Leadenhall-Street ends, *Cornhill* commences. From the south side, among the turnings which branch off, are Gracechurch-Street at its junction with Leadenhall-Street, St. Peter's-Al-



Designed and Engraved by W. Wallis for the Works, through London.

The Royal Exchange from Cornhill.

Published by W. Clark, New Bond Street, April 11. 1817.

ley, St. Michael's-Alley, Ball-Court, Birchin-Lane, Cowper's-Court, King's Arms-Passage, and Pope's Head-Alley. Among the public buildings on this side are the two churches of St. Michael and St. Peter, the British Fire Office, and the Globe Insurance Office. On the north side we meet with the Imperial Fire Office, Union Fire Office, Eagle Fire Office, Sun Fire Office, the Royal Exchange, Bank-Buildings, Prince's-Street, &c. About seven extensive coffee-houses stand on both sides of the way.

At the junction of Cornhill and the Poultry, an open space before the Mansion-House is called, Mansion House-Street; but this is generally included in the street called the Poultry.

Sweeting's-Alley, once covered by the single dwelling of a Dutch merchant of the name of Swieten, is now the site of a number of shops, exhibiting brilliant specimens of the varieties of the arts, united with the conveniences of modern improvement.

Leadenhall-Street commences according to the rotation of numbers at the north end of Gracechurch-Street. Number 52, once Bricklayer's-Hall, is now a Jew's Synagogue; 46 was the house of the late Mr. Bentley, alias Dirty Dick; number 23 marks Mr. Newman's extensive premises, called, the Minerva Library. The East India Chambers extend from 12 to 21.

The Eagle Fire Office is at the corner of Freeman's-Court, and a little farther on, the Union Assurance; Coade's composition in stone, embellishes the front of the latter, in which the muscular strength of Hercules is expressed with much boldness.

Nearly opposite is Birchin-Lane, in which is the London Assurance Corporation. Exchange-Alley contained the house of Alderman Backwell in the reign of James the Second: here are Garraway's and Baker's Coffee Houses; much of the business of the former has been transferred to the New Auction Mart.

At a short distance is *St. Michael's, Cornhill*. The tower, in the ancient style, is a fine specimen of Sir Christopher Wren's genius; and the best view of it is from the south-east part of *St. Michael's-Alley*. Here is a good organ, and an excellent peal of twelve bells.

A little farther on is *St. Peter's*, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, who has considerably ornamented the interior with a handsome screen and other embellishments. One of the most remarkable monuments here is that to the memory of Mr. Woodmason's seven children, all destroyed by fire, with his house in *Leadenhall-Street*, in January, 1782.

The *East India House*, the most prominent and imposing edifice in *Leadenhall-Street*, is distinguished by a stately entrance, beneath a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting a frieze, and two wings surmounted by a balustrade. The tympanum, in the centre, contains several figures, the principal of them representing his Majesty, George the Third, leaning on his sword in his left hand, and extending the shield of protection over *Britannia*, who embraces liberty. On one side, *Mercury*, attended by *Navigation*, and followed by *Tritons* and sea-horses as emblems of commerce, introduces *Asia* to *Britannia*, before whom she spreads her productions. *Order*, accompanied by *Religion* and *Justice*, appears on the other side, and behind them the city barge, with other attributes of the metropolis; near which are *Integrity* and *Industry*. In the western angle is a representation of the *Thames*, and in the eastern, that of the *Ganges*. Above the pediment is a fine statue of *Britannia*, with a spear in her left hand, and the cap of liberty upon it: *Asia* sits upon a camel in the east corner, and *Europe* upon a horse in the west.

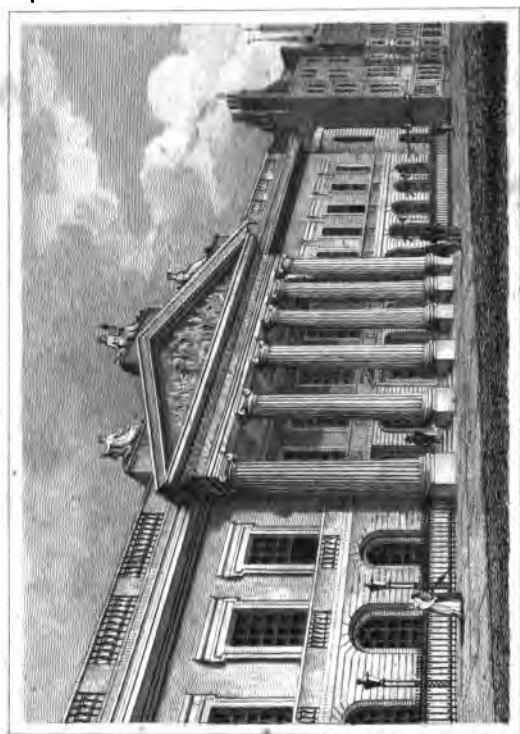
The interior of this vast edifice, which extends nearly the length of *Lime-Street*, contains *The grand Court Room*, the principal ornament of which is the fine de-



Designed & Engraved by T. E. B. for H. Wallis, through London

St. Michael's Church, Cornhill

Published by W. Larkins, Bond Street, Nov. 1796



Engraved by J. Smith for the Author, through London.

The East India House

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Sep. 1816.

sign, in bas relief, of Britannia seated on a globe, on a rock by the sea-shore, looking towards the east; her right hand leaning on an union shield, her left holding a trident, and her head decorated by a naval crown. Behind her, two boys; one leaning on a cornucopia, the other diverting himself among flowing riches. Female figures, emblematic of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting the different productions of their climes: Thames, with his head crowned with rushes, fills up the groupe. The pictures in this room are views of Fort St. George, Bombay, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Fort William, and Tellichery.—*Committee Room*. An excellent painting of General Lawrence.—*Old Sale Room*. Marble statues of Lord Clive, Sir George Pococke, and Major-General Lawrence, in Roman habits, dated 1764; Sir Eyre Coote in regimentals.—*Committee of Correspondence Room*. Portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, Esq. the famous Nabob of Arcot, and another Nabob; views, by Ward, of various specimens of Indian architecture, vine of Trichinopoly, Viri. Malli rock, Bramins' Bath at Chillimbrum, east view of Madura, Tippy Colum, Tanks and the Mausoleum of the Seer Shaw, Choultry of Seringham, south entrance to the pagoda at that place, and various views of Choultries.—*New Sale Room* contains several paintings illustrative of India, and other commercial attributes.—*Library*. A very considerable collection of interesting and curious Indian literature. In circular recesses, at the east end of this library, are busts of the late Warren Hastings, and Mr. Orme the historian. Every book known to have been published in any language whatever, relative to the history, laws, or jurisprudence of Asia is to be found here, besides an unparalleled collection of manuscripts in all the Oriental languages, and among them Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here are also several volumes of Indian plants, and other representations of the arts, manners, and costume of

the Orientals, besides the printed books of the Chinese.—*The Museum* contains the Babylonian inscriptions, written in what is called the *nail-headed* character upon bricks supposed to have been the facings of a wall strongly cemented together by bitumen. A fragment of jasper, upwards of two feet in length, is also to be seen here, entirely covered with inscribed characters. Here are likewise the trophies and the mantle of Tippoo Saib; and, in fact, such a diversity of rare and curious articles, as to render this Museum inferior to none in the display of Oriental rarities. The whole is to be seen for a small gratuity to some of the officers, court days, &c. excepted.

St. Andrew, Undershaft.—This Church in St. Mary Axe, is nearly opposite to Lime-Street, and was so called from a shaft or may-pole formerly erected here higher than the steeple. The interior is beautifully supported by slender pillars; the roof finely painted. The east window, of stained glass, represents whole-length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First and Second; and in the other windows are the armorial bearings of the founders and benefactors of the church. The monuments most remarkable are those of Stow, the antiquary, who died in 1605, Lord Craven, &c.: the latter resided at the Old East India-House, which one of his descendants disposed of to the Company in 1726.

Passing the vast pile of buildings belonging to the East India Company, denominated *The Coast Warehouse*, no object of importance or information occurs except the house formerly occupied by the African Company, near Billiter-Lane, anciently part of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and bestowed by Henry the Eighth on Mrs. Cornwallis and her heirs, because she presented to that monarch *some fine puddings*! The house was afterwards the residence of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourite mi-

nisters, who is supposed to have been poisoned by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on that account, after eating a sallad.

St. Catherine's Cree on the other side is a Gothic building about 90 feet in length, and in breadth 51, and was last repaired and beautified in 1805.—The superstitious consecration of this church by bishop, (afterwards archbishop) Laud, on January 16, 1630-31, so excited the rage of the discontented sectaries at that period, that it was one of the means which brought the imprudent, though well-meaning prelate to the block. The church is handsome in the inside, and has a fine organ. Among the monuments is that of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton; Hans Holbein was also buried here.

Billiter-Lane, Pennant tells us, was, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, inhabited by a set of such impudent beggars, that it was found necessary to stop up the thoroughfare. Here is now the *Private Trade Warehouse* of the East India Company, for housing goods brought from the Indies by individuals, till they are sold at the India-House.

St. Mary Axe was so called from its situation near the Axe Inn. Since Queen Elizabeth's time, it has been united to the parish of St. Andrew.

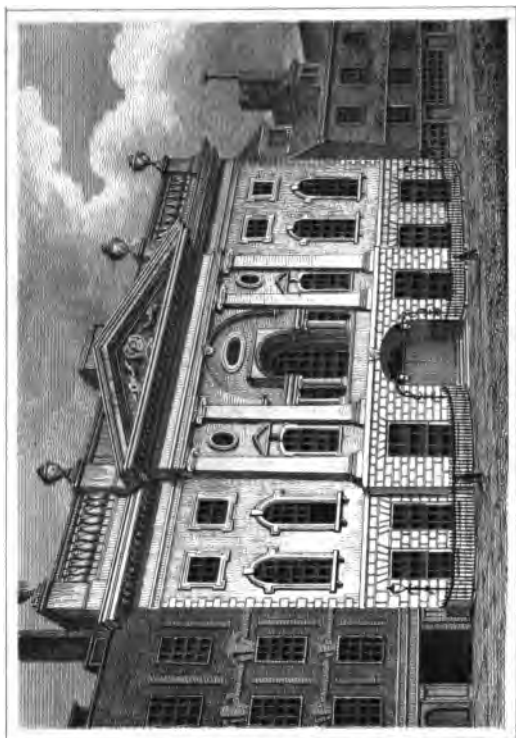
The street called St. Mary Axe is now much the resort of Jew-Crimps, &c. whose principal depredations are committed upon the sailors when attending the India-House.

Leadenhall Market.—The ancient fabric of Leadenhall had one side of it standing in the street a few years since: it was a manor-house in the possession of many noble families, till completed as a granary by Sir Simon Eyre, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In Stow's time, Leadenhall became a market; but it is now of more consideration than ever; as here are properly three or four markets for leather, poultry, beef, herbs, &c. That part now called the Green-Yard was a part

of the garden when the Nevilles resided here ; and in Ram Alley were the remains of the ancient collegiate chapel, founded by Sir Simon Eyre in 1419, which had the following motto over the door—" *Dextra Domini exaltavit me.*"—A part of Leadenhall Market was rebuilt in 1730, and has an opening into Lime-Street. In 1814, considerable alterations were made in the leather-market, and the whole is now rebuilding.

Under the house of Messrs. Tipper and Fry, No. 71, the remains of the beautiful little chapel of St. Michael are still to be seen, as discovered in 1789, built by Prior Norman, in 1189 : the arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, now nearly buried in the earth, which, since its foundation, has been raised twenty-six feet. This house is built on the site of that occupied by the celebrated antiquary, Stow, and where, to the disgrace of his age, he died comparatively poor at eighty !—The avenues branching from the south side of this street are Black Raven Court, Hartshorn Court, Hand and Pen Court, Sugar Loaf Court, Billiter-Lane, Lime-Street, and Gracechurch-Street : on the north side, are Smith's Buildings, Cree Church-Lane, Broker's Gardens, St. Mary Axe, Shaft's Court, and Bishops-gate-Street.

Turning from the right round the eastern angle of Leadenhall-Street into Fenchurch-Street, the eye is struck by an immense pile of building, the repository for drugs, belonging to the East India Company. On this spot formerly stood the residence of the prior of Havering Church, to which was nearly attached the town residence of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son, who lost their lives in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. The ground was afterwards converted into bowling alleys, and was also occupied by a number of small houses and gardens before the Fire of London.



Designed by George Smith, Esq. for the Works, through London.

Freemasons' Hall

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, opposite the Bank.

Fenchurch-Street is a good street, with one end near Mark-Lane, and the other terminating in Gracechurch-Street; formerly a dirty brook ran through the ground on which this street stands. The East India warehouses here are very extensive. Northumberland Alley just by marks the site on which the Percys once dwelt. Further on, in Magpie Alley, stands the Church of St. Catherine Coleman; formerly a haw or garden, called Coleman Haw. The Church, though it escaped the Fire of London, was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt in 1734: it is a plain neat building, but has no monuments of consequence. One side of this church is distinguished by an ale-house, and the other by a synagogue.

St. Bennet, Gracechurch, stands at the corner of Fenchurch-Street and Gracechurch-Street. The original ancient edifice was consumed in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685: four or five arched windows, and as many circular ones, enlighten the nave: balustrades adorn the body, and the square tower terminates with a cupola—at the summit of which there is another short tower formed of quadrangular projectments, and over them a conical spire, with a ball and vane. The altar-piece and the font are curiously ornamented.

Returning to the eastward, nearly opposite the India warehouses, we find in Lime-Street the parish church of *St. Dionis' Back Church*, so called on account of its situation: it is a strong stone and brick building. Ingram Court derives its name from Sir Thomas Ingram, a celebrated merchant, whose house was here.

Ironmongers' Hall.—Proceeding along Fenchurch-Street, on the north side, we find this stately modern edifice, raised, in 1748, upon the site of three or four halls, that had preceded it. The front is of Portland stone, and the architecture is elegant; the interior buildings are chiefly of brick. The basement story is in rustic, and has in the centre a large arched door-way,

with a window on each side; in each of the retiring wings are two other windows. Four pilasters of the Ionic order, in the front, support a corresponding entablature and pediment. In the largest and most central intercolumniation over the entrance is a spacious Venetian window, and above it a circular one within an arch; the spaces between the outer pilasters contain smaller windows with angular pediments. In the tympanum of the pediment are the company's arms, having, instead of supporters, a large cornucopia on each side, in bold relievo, pouring out fruits and flowers: the whole building is terminated by a neat balustrade, crowned with vases. The vestibule is spacious and divided into avenues by six columns of the Tuscan order. The rooms, particularly the court-room and state-room, are magnificent and richly decorated, containing several portraits of good and worthy benefactors, &c.

Here is also the hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, or Denmark-House, in which was lodged the first ambassador sent here, says Hollinshed, "from the Emperor of Cathaie, Muscovia, and Russeland." The Russian Company was formed three years before this ambassador's arrival; but afterwards, when Russia was acquainted with our wealth and power, the commerce was redoubled between the two nations.—In the hall of Hudson's Bay House used to be a vast pair of the Moose Deers' horns, weighing fifty-six pounds; also the picture of an Elk, the European Morse, killed in the presence of Charles the Eleventh of Sweden.

Aldgate and the Minories.—Returning eastward towards Houndsditch and Whitechapel-Road, we come to the spot where Aldgate stood across the street, till 1768. Nearly opposite to Aldgate Church is the street called the Minories, from certain Nuns of the Order of St. Clare or *Minorettes*, who had a convent founded for them here, in 1293, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. This street,

though not many years since a very mean neighbourhood, now contains a number of good tradesmen's houses, particularly gun-smiths, clothiers, &c. The west side has been entirely rebuilt, and several new streets leading from it into Crutched Friars. Here are America-Square, the Crescent, and the Circus, composed of excellent houses, the site of which, since Stow's time, was occupied by dunghills, out-houses, gardens, and carpenters' yards, bordering upon the filthy and dangerous ditch, a continuation of that which washed the city walls about Houndsditch, and emptied itself into the Thames.

On the east side of this street we see the little church of St. James, rebuilt in 1706, of brick, being about sixty-three feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; and, excepting a small turret, is void of ornament. It nevertheless contains some remarkable monuments.

Goodman's Fields, or a number of spacious streets bearing that name, are a little to the east of the Minories, passing through Haydon-Square. Stow remembered, in these fields, a farm belonging to the Minories, and mentioned his having fetched, when a boy, many a half-penny worth of milk, never having less than three ale-pints for his money in the summer, nor one ale-quart in the winter, always hot from the kine. Many opulent Jews occupy the large houses in the handsome streets hereabouts; and Little Alie-Street contains a German Lutheran Chapel, where Dr. Wachsels was the officiating minister many years. It was in a theatre in this neighbourhood, where Garrick, in October, 1741, first displayed his inimitable powers; and during the short time he performed here, all the streets in a line from Whitechapel to Temple Bar were filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry.

Rosemary-Lane, or Rag Fair.—This place, at the south extremity of the Minories, turning to the left hand, and which once maintained a boasted celebrity

for the sale of old clothes, has wonderfully fallen off since a certain description of Israelites have dispersed and spread themselves about the most public avenues, even at the west-end of the town. On this account, Mr. Pennant's report of a man being clothed here for *fourteen-pence*, has no longer the least foundation. The houses in Rosemary-Lane, and a part of the Minories, are mostly occupied by wholesale dealers in second-hand clothes, who export them to our colonies and to South America. In the Exchanges, or covered buildings here, left off things, &c. are still sold at very considerable prices; and it is only in the middle of the street, at a certain time in the afternoon, that the most inferior articles of dress are vended by Jews and others to the poor and labouring classes; but at nothing like the prices mentioned by Mr. Pennant. At this time the trading exclamations of Breeches Folks, Shoe Folks, Breaking Taylors, &c. may be heard indiscriminately from a number of men and women, who attend regularly.

The New Mint.—Near the west end of Rosemary-Lane is King-Street, leading to the New Mint, erected on the site of the Victualling Office, before it was removed to Deptford. The present structure is from a design of Mr. Smirke, Junior, for the various purposes of coinage, and is upon an extensive plan, as it contains every department necessary for the different operations in coining, and residences for the principal officers. The building is composed of a long stone front, consisting of three stories, surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The wings are decorated with pilasters; the centre with demi-columns, and a pediment ornamented with the arms of the United Kingdoms. Over the porch is a gallery, balustrades, &c. of the Doric order. A fire which broke out here in the summer of 1815 did considerable damage in the interior, but happily did not injure the appearance of this beautiful edifice.



Engraved by J. Verrall for the Works through London.

The Works.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street, Sept. 1. 1861.

By way of contrast, it may be observed that on this spot once stood *East Minster*, or the abbey of St. Mary of the Graces, founded by Edward the Third in 1349, in consequence of a fright at sea, on his return from France, when he vowed if he got safe on shore he would found a monastery to the honour of God and the Lady of Grace, if she would grant him the grace of coming on shore. This foundation was to rival Westminster, but it did not succeed, though it continued till the dissolution by Henry the Eighth. Previously to the building of the New Mint, the old Victualling Office here had been converted into warehouses for tobacco.

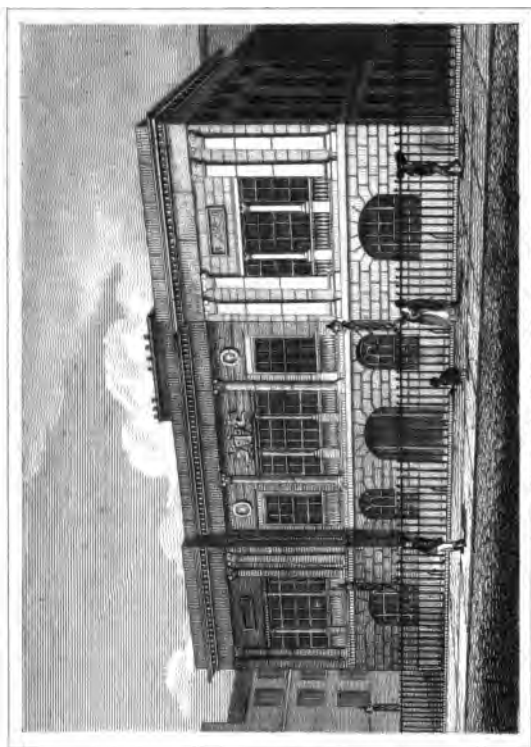
A little to the southward of East Smithfield is the collegiate church of St. Catherine, once belonging to the hospital, founded in 1148 by Matilda of Boulogne, wife of King Stephen, for the maintenance of a master, brothers and sisters, and other poor persons.

The church, from its confined situation, cannot be seen to great advantage, though it is a handsome structure; and the considerable repairs which it has undergone have, in a great degree, changed its antique appearance. The interior, however, is an object worthy the inspection of the curious inquirer. The body is divided into a nave, and two side aisles. On entering the church, the body of which, exclusively of the choir, is 69 feet long, 60 broad, and 90 high, and the large east window, free from the encumbrance of heavy stone work, arrests the attention; and the flood of light thrown on every part of the building from this window, forms a delightful exhibition seldom to be met with. A handsome screen, in the ancient style, separates the body from the choir of the church. The ancient seats in the choir are very handsomely carved, and the altar-piece is of exquisite workmanship; and it would not, perhaps, be too much to say that it is the only altar in what is denominated the pure Gothic style, in England, or indeed in Europe.

The pulpit is a curious specimen of grotesque carving. A most stately organ, by the late eminent maker, Mr. Green, was erected in 1778. It is enclosed in a beautiful mahogany case, with spiral and other Gothic carving. The construction of the organ is, in many respects, entirely new. The swell, however, attracts the attention of musical amateurs: its compass extends from E in alt, a whole octave more than has been usual, and is five notes lower than that of St. Paul's Cathedral; so that this is the largest swell in England. The principal monument is that in the choir to the memory of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth. Within the district are two courts,—a *Spiritual Court*, from which appeals are made to the Lord Chancellor of England only; a *Temporal Court*, in which the High Steward of the jurisdiction presides, and takes cognizance of all disputes in the precinct, to which belongs a *disused* prison. St. Catherine's Liberty gave birth to Richard Verstegan, the famous antiquary, and author of many very curious works.

It is well to remark that what is commonly called St. Catherines, is St. Catherine's-Lane, beginning in an alley, on the south side of East Smithfield, and running towards the church: it is now verging fast to a state of ruin; and is distinguished, to the disgrace of some magistrates, like many other low parts of the town, by the number of public-houses, as well as by the loose and abandoned females, who associate with sailors, &c. The district of St. Catherines, however, extends to Iron Gate; containing St. Catherine's-Court, Queen's-Court, Three Sisters'-Close, Dolphin-Alley, Brown's-Alley, Cats Hole, Butcher-Row, The Island, Flemish Church, Hangman's Gains, &c.

Leaving St. Catherines, we return to Little Tower-Hill, the usual place of execution for state criminals till the year 1746, when the last of whom that suffered



Designed & Engraved by W. Wallis for the Walls the rough Londoners.

The Trinity House

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Sep 23rd 1846.

here was Charles Ratcliffe, brother to the Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1515.

Savage Gardens, on the north of Tower-Hill, formerly belonged to the Crutched Friars. Henry the Eighth gave this ground to Sir Thomas Wyat; afterwards, in the reign of James the First, it took its name from Sir Thomas Savage.

Opposite Postern Row, an excellent Spring is called the Postern, from being the place where the Tower Postern abutted on the city wall.

Facing *Great Tower-Hill*, is the *Trinity House*, a beautiful specimen of the abilities of the late Samuel Wyatt. It forms a grand front of two series, opposite the Tower. The interior also is equally beautiful in its architecture, and contains the following curiosities:—the flag taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake, in 1588, and various portraits of Sir Francis, Sir John Leake, and other eminent men; a large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged; two very large globes; and five fine pen and ink drawings of naval engagements in the reign of Charles the Second.

The Secretary's Office contains a beautiful model of the *Royal William*. The hall is light and elegant, as is also the court-room, the ceiling of which is finished in a peculiar style: this room contains portraits of the King and Queen, Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, and Mr. Pitt, besides four and twenty portraits of the elder brethren. Strangers may be admitted to see the *Trinity House*, by giving the servant a shilling.

Opposite this house, on the 9th of April, 1810, the military, escorting Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, being provoked by the populace, resisted, and some persons were killed and wounded.

The church of *All-Hallows, Barking*, built in the style of the modern Gothic, stands at the western extremity of *Tower-Hill*, at the bottom of *Mark-Lane* in *Tower-Street*; and is so called from having anciently

belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Barking in Essex. Richard the First founded a chapel on the north side of it, and his heart is supposed to have been buried there. This church, in some measure, escaped the Fire of London, and formerly contained the ashes of Bishop Fisher, and the accomplished Earl of Surrey, who all fell by the axe on Tower-Hill. They were removed—the archbishop to St. John's College, Oxford; the bishop to the side of Sir Thomas Moore, in the Tower Chapel; and the Earl to Framlingham, in Suffolk. This church has recently undergone a complete repair.



The Tower stands on the celebrated eminence called Tower Hill, and though said to be of very ancient date, cannot be traced with any certainty beyond the time of William the Conqueror, who built what is now called the White Tower, and enlarged the whole, which at present covers twelve superficial acres; its ramparts are surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, proceeding north on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meeting in a semi-circular projection. The slope is faced with brick-work, and the walls have been so much mended, that the original stone is scarcely to



Original Engraved by J. Smith and Co. for the Author, who may be seen
The Tower of London.
Engraved by W. Smith, New Bond Street, London.

be seen. Cannon are placed at intervals round the wall, though the interior is completely lined with old houses.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by the west gate, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. This gateway itself is entered by an outer gate, opening to a strong stone bridge built over the ditch.

The Traitor's-gate is a low arch through the wall, on the south side, on which there are several old decayed towers, intermixed with modern brick offices and ragged fragments of patched curtains; and this gate communicates, by a canal, with the river Thames.

Besides these, there is an entrance for foot-passengers over the draw-bridge to the wharf, opened every morning. The points of a huge portcullis may still be seen over the arch of the principal gate, and great ceremony is used at opening and shutting it night and morning. This mass of buildings is remarkable on several accounts.

The principal buildings within the Tower-walls are, the White Tower and the Chapel of St. John, where the records are lodged within the same; the Church of St. Peter Ad Vincula infra Turrim, the Ordnance Office, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, in which is the small armoury, and the Menagerie. Here are likewise apartments for state-prisoners. The White Tower, or interior fortress, is a large, square, irregular building, almost in the centre of the Tower, consisting of three lofty stories, having under them commodious vaults for salt-petre, &c.: on the top, covered with lead, is a cistern, or reservoir, from which, in case of necessity, the whole garrison might be supplied with water.

The palace within the Tower was in the south-east angle of the walls, and was used by the Kings of England nearly five hundred years, only ceasing to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who, after being confined as a prisoner by Queen Mary, had, probably,

no longing to renew her residence in the Tower. The entrance to her apartment, called Cold-Harbour, is given in the annexed engraving on wood.



On a long platform before the Tower, on the Thames' side, 61 pieces of cannon used to be planted, and fired on rejoicing days; but these were removed in 1814, and those on the ramparts are used in their stead.

After passing the spur-guard, in a spacious enclosure, at the right hand, is the repository for wild beasts, &c. presents to the British sovereign from foreign potentates, which are shewn to the public by the keepers for a shilling each person; for this fee the beholders are informed of the names, genealogies, &c. of the different animals, which are well worth seeing, as they are kept remarkably clean and healthy in capacious dens. It is a necessary caution, however, not to go within the rails, or to attempt to play tricks, as the beasts whelped in the Tower are much more fierce than those brought over wild.

Having passed the bridge, the warders wait at the

principal gate, to afford information to strangers, and to conduct them to view the many and valuable curiosities with which the Tower abounds. These are so various, that the minute description of them would furnish a volume; we can, therefore, only mention, that the *Horse Armoury* contains the representations of sixteen English monarchs on horseback, and in complete armour. The *Small Armoury* contains complete stands of arms, bright, clear, and flinted for 150,000 men; besides cannon, and pikes, swords, &c. innumerable, ranged in regular order. The *Jewel Office* contains the imperial crown, placed on the heads of the Kings of England at their coronation, the Prince of Wales's crown, golden spurs and bracelets, the crown jewels, and a great quantity of curious old plate. The *Ordnance Office*, burnt in 1789, has been rebuilt in a way so as to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. The *Record Office* is opposite the platform, but, like the *Ordnance Office*, is not a place of mere curiosity, access being confined to such persons as may have particular business to transact there.

The chapel dedicated to St. Peter Ad Vincula, may be seen by applying to the pew-opener, at any time, for a small fee.

Returning, by Tower Wharf, into Lower Thames-Street, we pass a spot, at the eastern extremity of it, on which was formerly a palace for the sovereign Princes of Wales when they came to do homage at the Court of England, then held in the Tower.

The New Custom-House.—In ancient times, the business of the customs was transacted in a very irregular manner, at Billingsgate; but, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a building was erected here for that purpose; and, in the year 1559, an act having been passed that goods should be no-where landed but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London; and here a Custom-House was ordered to

be erected: it was, however, destroyed by fire, with the rest of the city, in 1666, and rebuilt, with additions, two years after, by Charles the Second, in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expense of 10,000*l.*; but that being also destroyed in the same manner, in 1718, the late structure was erected in its place. This edifice was built with brick and stone, and was calculated to stand for ages: it had, underneath, and on each side, large warehouses, for the reception of goods on the public account; and that side of the Thames, for a great extent, was lined with wharfs, quays, and cranes for landing them. This Custom-House was one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, the centre twenty-seven feet deep, and the wings considerably more: the centre stood back from the river; the wings approached much nearer to it; and the building was judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings was a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story was ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consisted of two floors, in the uppermost of which was a magnificent room, fifteen feet high, and almost the whole length of the building; this was called the Long-Room, and here the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks, transacted their principal business. The inner part was well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience.

An accidental fire having destroyed the whole of this edifice on the 12th of February, 1814; the first stone of a new Custom-House had been previously laid on the 13th of October, 1813, by the Earls of Liverpool and Clancarty and the Board of Customs, because the former building, though so extensive, was still insufficient for the convenient purposes of conducting effectually the concerns of the vast extended customs for merchandize in this great empire.

Indeed the old building had been, for a series of

years, found inadequate for the dispatch of business; insufficient for the public, and the officers of that revenue; and in such a decaying and dilapidated condition, as not to justify the expenditure of adding and repairing thereto.

It was proposed to enlarge the Long-Room, and to attach a new wing at the eastern extremity; but the interruption to business which this would occasion, and the only advantage which would have resulted, consisting of additional space without convenience, government abandoned the project, and directed that designs and estimates should be laid before the Board of Customs for an entire new building, on a site the freehold property of the Crown, a portion of which was vacant ground, occasioned by a fire, which happened in the year 1808.

The designs and estimate were finally approved by the treasury in 1811, and an act passed for the building, which was contracted for at the sum of 165,000*l.* by public tender. Mr. David Laing was appointed to be the architect on this occasion. This vast building, though in a great state of forwardness, will not be occupied by the customs before the close of the present year, 1816; the business in the interval is carried on in Mincing-Lane.

The new arrangement unites and concentrates many branches of this service which have been heretofore detached, and the whole building is fire proof, being insulated and secured from a recurrence of the fatal calamity which visited the Old Custom-House.

The whole of the interior and exterior, with the exception of the south front, is plain, and without any decoration. The river front has a grand and imposing effect, and is characteristic of a national official edifice; the stone appears to be excellent in quality, and of a good uniform colour.

The number of clerks, officers, and the concourse of

persons, as merchants and brokers, who resort to the customs, is not exceeded by any public establishment.

The whole extent of the new fabric will constitute a range of four hundred and eighty feet, by one hundred feet : in the centre is to be the Long-Room, one hundred and ninety feet, by sixty-seven. The whole is intended to accommodate six hundred and fifty clerks and other officers, employed under the establishment, beside one thousand and fifty tide-waiters and inferior servants. The lower floor will consist of bondage vaults, over which are to be numerous store-rooms, with apartments for offices, &c.

The south side of Thames-Street, between London-Bridge and the Tower, used to be occupied by several wharfs; at present the old and new Custom-Houses nearly fill the whole space from the Tower to Billingsgate; to the west of this place, however, there is *Fresh Wharf*, *Cox's Quay*, *Botolph Wharf*, *Custom-House Quay*, *Galley Quay*, *Chester Quay*, and *Brewer's Quay*. The prerogatives attached to these wharfs are such, that all descriptions of goods, whether for bounty or not, may be shipped from, as well as landed at them. To these are attached warehouses, in which were usually deposited large quantities of refined sugar for the bounty; they have, however, been deprived of much of this property by the establishment of the docks.

There is also situated between Botolph's Wharf and Billingsgate *The East India Company's Wharf*, formerly called *Somer's Quay*, where all the goods are shipped into boats, for the Company's ships lying at Gravesend, and Long Reach, for India. On both banks of the Thames are a vast many *Sufferance Wharfs*, where nearly the whole coasting trade of the kingdom is carried on; these have also the privilege of landing and warehousing foreign goods, such as hemp, flax, iron, tallow, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, &c. At what are called *legal quays*, Custom-House officers attend daily; at the





Drawn & engraved by Stow for the Walks through London.

St. Dunstan's, in the East.

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other quays, it is necessary to give information for an officer, should he be wanted.

The Coal Exchange, situated in Thames-Street, nearly opposite Billingsgate, is a neat and very convenient structure, for the use of dealers in that article, and consists of a very handsome front and a quadrangle behind, where every branch of the coal business is transacted.

St. Dunstan's, in the East.—On the same side of Thames-Street, upon St. Dunstan's Hill, the eye is soon struck with the modern Gothic tower of this church, and which, when seen to more advantage at some distance, must excite both complacency and surprise, as one of the most airy structures that can be imagined. The lanthorn, which rises from this tower, is of a singular form, and the tower is divided into three stages, terminated at the corners by four handsome pinnacles, the spire rising in the centre on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, apparently insufficient in strength to support its weight. The walls of the church, which is eighty-seven feet in length and sixty-three in breadth, are supported by five Tuscan pillars and two semi-pillars in length, with plain arches and key-stones; over these, on each side, are clerestory windows, being a kind of Gothic; a large one, at the east end, has four mullions and cinq-foil arches. The altar-piece, and the whole of the east end of the church, is very handsome. There are some good monuments here. The tower of this church was certainly a bold attempt in architecture; and there are only two others upon a similar plan in Great Britain—viz. St. Giles's in Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas's at Newcastle.—The annexed view will certainly convey a more correct idea of this beautiful steeple than any words alone can express.

Billingsgate.—Following the line of the New Custom-House, this is now the first opening to the Thames from the Tower. Besides being the general fish-market,

this is also a harbour for small vessels loaded with salt, oranges, lemons, onions, and other commodities. In summer, also, the influx of cherries from Kent, &c. is very great. Here too the Gravesend boats ply constantly with each tide for passengers: their accommodations are considerably improved, and the fare is generally raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each person.

The scandalous abuses in this market have been repeatedly noticed by the present Lord Mayor, M. Wood, Esq. A petition on the subject of making an alteration here a few months ago, it seems, was not presented to the Committee of City Lands, because the customary fees had not been paid by the *petitioners*, which caused the Chief Magistrate to remark in the Common Council, "that had that not been mentioned, it was his intention to have brought the subject of the Fish-market under the consideration of the Court. A long time ago, a Bill had passed to prevent regrating or retailing fish in the market. A second Bill had been carried, by which persons were allowed, under the sanction of the Court, to retail fish. By that Act, the Court was to fix the hour at which retailing was to be permitted: but, from that time to the present, the Court, he believed, had never interfered, by which means much mischief was done to the public, particularly by a body of persons in the market, who were denominated *bomerees*. If the Court performed the duty which devolved on them under the Act, it would be highly beneficial to the inhabitants of the Metropolis. If nine or ten o'clock in the morning was fixed for retailing fish, it would be very useful to many persons. The delay of the Petition alluded to, was a proof of the ill effects of selling offices connected with the Corporation. No business could be done without the payment of those fees—a Petition could not go before a Committee, without a considerable delay in consequence. If an officer was to be thus remunerated, for

the purchase-money of his place, it would be much better to buy him out at once."

Darkhouse-Lane, the turning immediately joining Billingsgate to the west, contains a number of public houses, used by watermen, fishermen, females, and others: here, from the confined situation, candles are necessary all day, particularly in winter. As some of these houses are open all night, to accommodate persons waiting for the Gravesend boats, beds may be had for *all*, whether really going to Gravesend, or only pretending so to do. Strangers who act prudently will avoid the mixed company in a place like this, especially such as wish to escape the fangs of those called *kidnappers* or East India crimps.

Not far from this place, on the other side of Thames-Street, is *Harp-Lane*, remarkable for nothing at present, excepting Bakers' Hall, the dining-room of which is decorated with a painting of *Justice*, with her attributes, the arms of the Company, and the representation of their patron, St. Clement. *Harp-Lane*, however, formerly contained the house of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London, and nephew to the Archbishop of that name, who had twenty-four children, and gave this house to one of his daughters, as a part of her portion.

On St. Mary's Hill stands *Watermen's Hall*, a small but convenient building for transacting the concerns of that company, who are under the control of the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen. By an act of Parliament, in the reign of William the Third, it is provided "That should the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty, at any time give notice to the Watermen's Company, that there is occasion for a certain number of that fraternity to serve in the Royal Navy, then all such persons as shall be duly summoned and do not appear, shall not only suffer one month's imprisonment, but be rendered incapable of enjoying

any privilege belonging to the company for two years."^a Adjoining is *Fellowship Porters' Hall*. The Porters belonging to the metropolis are thus classed,—*Companies' Porters, Fellowship Porters, Ticket Porters, and Tackle Porters*, under different regulations. The parish churches of St. Mary-at-Hill and St. George, Botolph Lane, are both neat fabrics, especially the latter, which is in the most chaste Grecian style.

Proceeding up Thames-Street, the next object of attention is the parish church of *St. Magnus, London Bridge*, a very handsome edifice, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676; though the elegant steeple, which contains ten bells, was not finished till 1705. Within the church is a very good organ. The whole structure is elegant without being gaudy. When Sir Christopher erected it, he was obliged to project it over the footway, in which state it stood till "an accidental fire on London Bridge, in 1759, having damaged the church, an improvement was suggested to form a footpath, at the same time that the parish were unwilling to take down the beautiful steeple. A surveyor was employed, who had the ingenuity to discover that Sir Christopher, conceiving that such a convenience must at some future period be rendered necessary, had contrived the arch, on which the steeple stood, of such strength, that it required only to clear away the intermediate part of the building to render the improvement effectual. This was done; and St. Magnus's steeple and porch exhibit another instance of the vast abilities of the great restorer of London."

London Bridge.—Without a long detail of extensive historic documents relating to this bridge, suffice it to say, that the original passage over the River Thames was by a ferry; that William, of Malmesbury, mentions a bridge as early as the year 994; and that the wooden bridge stood opposite Botolph's Wharf, till Peter, of Colechurch, in 1176, first began a stone



Designed & Engraved by W. Phillips, near the Mills, through London

London Bridges

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bridge, which was thirty-three years ere it was finished. Having sustained many accidents by fire during the time that it was incumbered with houses till 1756, at that period the inconvenience of those buildings became so glaring, that application was made to Parliament for empowering the corporation to remove what had become an unprofitable nuisance. A temporary bridge of wood was constructed, which was wholly destroyed by fire in 1759. The activity of the corporation on this circumstance was highly praise-worthy; and till the passage could be effected, the Lord Mayor licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute, to ply, for the convenience of carrying over passengers. Dismembered of its nuisances, London Bridge at present affords a conclusive proof of national improvement. It forms one grand street across the river, having on each side a broad foot-pavement and a massy stone balustrade, at once affording safety to the passenger, and extensive views of the river and the metropolis. The whole is supported by nineteen strong arches; but on account of the heavy fall of water, occasioned, in a great degree, by the broad stirlings, and the contracted space of free water way, many accidents have happened, and the obstruction to the navigation of the river has been considerable. Such cogent reasons have induced the interference of the city, as well as the legislature; and there have been several plans laid before the corporation, effectually to remedy the evil. The length of the bridge is nine hundred and fifteen, and its breadth forty-five feet; but the widest arches, except the centre arch, are only twenty feet wide. *The Water Works* occupy two arches on the London side, and one on the Southwark side of the river. It appears, that anciently, at the south end of the bridge, corn mills had been erected, that the city might be enabled to supply the poor with meal at a reasonable price, in time of scarcity; or when, probably, the price was unjustly raised by avaricious badgers and mealmen.

Afterwards, in 1582, Peter Maurice, a Dutch artist, contrived a water-engine to supply the citizens with Thames water: this was improved by Mr. Sarscold and Mr. Hadley. These works were brought to their present state by Mr. Soams, who founded the company.

One turn of the four wheels of this vast machine makes one hundred and fourteen strokes; and when the river is at its best power, the wheels revolve six times in a minute, but only four and a half at middle water; so that the number of strokes, in a minute, are six hundred and eighty-four: and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, two thousand and fifty-two gallons are raised in a minute; that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty gallons, or one thousand and fifty-four hogsheads in an hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogsheads, in the day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the waste, which may be about a fifth part of the whole.

Returning from London Bridge up *Fish-Street Hill* to *Little East-Cheap*, the first object of attention is *The Monument*.

This stately column, erected by act of Parliament in commemoration of the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, is of the Doric order, and was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671, and completed by him in 1677. It exceeds in height those stately remains of ancient grandeur, the pillars of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus at Rome, and that of the Emperor Theodosius at Constantinople. The largest of those at Rome, which was that of Antoninus, was only one hundred and seventy-two feet and a half in height, and twelve feet three inches in diameter.

The altitude or height of the Monument from the pavement is two hundred and two feet; the diameter of the column or shaft, fifteen feet; the ground, bounded by the lowest part of the plinth or pedestal, is twenty-



Drawn and Engraved by J. Gray for the Walks through London

The Monument.

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eight feet square, and the height of the pedestal forty feet. The stair-case, of black marble, in the interior, contains three hundred and forty-five steps, ten inches and a half broad, and six-inch risers. The iron balcony over the capital encompasses a cippus, thirty-two feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. Sixpence is still the charge to each person who chuses to ascend the stairs inside, for the purpose of taking a view from the iron railing at the summit. Notwithstanding the formality of the inscription, accusing the Catholics of burning the city, most thinking people now admit with Pope, that—

“London’s column pointing at the skies,

“Like a tall bully lifts its head and *lies*.”

The west side of the pedestal is adorned with a curious emblem in alto-relievo, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city: the first female figure represents the City of London, sitting in ruins in a languishing posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword; behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side, a woman gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other directs her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with a cornucopia denoting plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry and application the greatest misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the City, on an elevated pavement, stands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents the Sciences, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding

Nature in her hand with her numerous breasts ready to give assistance to all; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is Liberty waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the City's speedy recovery: behind the king stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the plinth the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

On the north side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, thus rendered: " In the year of Christ, 1666, September 2, eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two feet, (the height of this column), a terrible fire broke out about midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible crackling and fury. It consumed eighty-nine churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, thirteen thousand dwelling houses, and four hundred streets. Of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were four hundred and thirty-six acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the north east along the wall to Holborn Bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the city it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the city was seen most flou-

ishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished."

The inscription on the south side is translated thus :
 " Charles the Second, son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of his city, remitted their taxes, and referred the petition of the magistrates and inhabitants to Parliament; who immediately passed an act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty with public money, to be raised by an impost on coals; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their foundations with all magnificence; the bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, to be made wider. Markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover care was taken by law, to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. At three years time the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age."

Turning into *Little Eastcheap*, on the left hand we

come to *Pudding-Lane*, where, at a baker's shop, the great fire, in 1666, broke out. *Butcher's Hall* is in this lane.

Further, on the same side of Little Eastcheap, is the *King's Weigh-House*, erected on the site of the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, and called the King's Weigh-House, because all goods from beyond sea were appointed to be weighed here by the king's beam, to prevent fraud. Mr. John Clayton's congregation now occupy a part of this building.

At the corner of Rood-Lane, is the parish church of St. Margaret Pattens, so named from patten-makers in this neighbourhood, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Mincing-Lane, is so called from several tenements belonging to the *minchins* or nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-Street. In this lane are very good specimens of the stile of building, used by Sir Christopher Wren, for the principal citizens. Here the elegant structure, lately the Commercial Sale-Rooms, is used for transacting some of the concerns of the Custom-House, till the latter is rebuilt.

Mark or Mart-Lane.—Here is *The Corn Exchange*. Three steps from the street lead to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, those at the corners being coupled; between the pillars are iron-rails, and three iron grates. These columns, with two others in the inside, support a plain building two stories high, containing two coffee-houses, to which there are ascents by a flight of handsome stone steps on each hand. Within the iron gates is a quadrangle paved with broad flat stones: this square is surrounded by a colonade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends. Above the entablature is a handsome balustrade surrounding the whole square, with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space within the colonade is very broad, with sashed windows on the top, to give the

greater light to the corn-factors, who sit round the court below : each has a kind of desk before him, on which are several handfull of corn ; and from these small samples are every market day sold immense quantities. The markets are on Mondays and Fridays ; and, according to the prices of the Monday markets, the Lord Mayor used to assize the bread for the ensuing week, the disuse of which has given rise to the most scandalous imposition on the public. Nearly opposite is a neat structure, denominated, *The New Exchange for Corn and Seed*.

Seething-Lane was anciently *Sydon-Lane*, in which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were the residences of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state ; the Earl of Essex ; and other eminent personages. The ground is now occupied by extensive warehouses, rented by the East India Company, for indigo, &c.

Crouched, vulgarly called *Cruched-Friars*, was so denominated from a religious foundation dedicated to the Holy Cross, and built about the year 1298. The indecent conduct of one of the last priors was destructive to the whole fraternity, and ultimately formed one of the pleas for the dissolution of monasteries in England.

At the corner of *Seething-Lane* and *Hart-Street*, is the parish church of *St. Olave, Hart-Street*, a very handsome Gothic structure, and internally is worth seeing.

Proceeding along *Fenchurch-Street* westward, at the north end of *Mincing-Lane* is *Clothworker's Hall*, in which are carvings, as large as life, of James the First and Charles the First. The court-room is very handsome.

At the southern part of *Lime-Street* is *Pewterer's Hall* : it is a substantial brick edifice enclosing a small court. The Company's arms and a dial, with the motto, *Sic vita*, and a spider and a fly crawling on it,

painted on glass, are in one of the windows. In the court-room are some ancient portraits. Cullum-Street is built on the site of a house and garden of a knight of the same name.

Philpot-Lane was built on the mansion of Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen, who, in the reign of Richard the Second, manned a fleet at his own expence to scour the English seas of foreign pirates.

At the west end of Fenchurch-Street, as before observed, is the parish church of *St. Bennet, Gracechurch-Street*, situated in what was formerly a Grass-market. Hence returning to *Cornhill*, concludes the first walk.

WALK II.

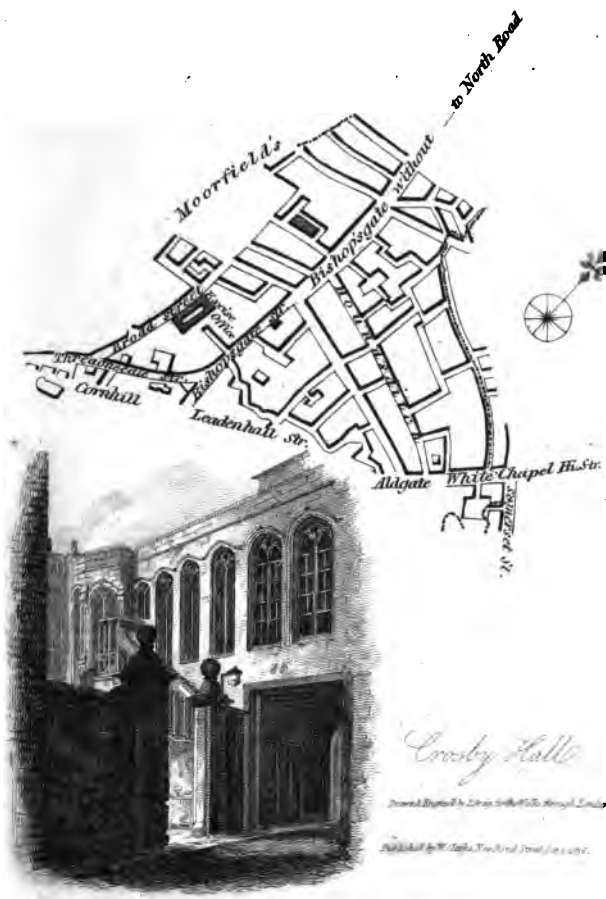
From the Royal Exchange to Aldgate, Duke's Place, Whitechapel Bars. Return to Houndsditch, Bishopsgate-Street to Norton Falgate, Wormwood-Street to Broad-Street, and back to the Royal Exchange.

Having already noticed whatever is remarkable in Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, and the south side of Aldgate, the first object of attention on the north side is Duke's Place.

Aldgate formerly stood between the street called Houndsditch on the north, and the Minories on the south. It was one of the principal gates of the city, and was pulled down with Aldersgate, Cripplegate, &c. about the year 1760. Near Aldgate Church is Sir John Cass's school, with his statue in the front. Aldgate Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, and rebuilt in 1741, is a plain but capacious edifice of brick, with a lofty and well-proportioned steeple.

A little to the westward of this, we find the area, the alleys, &c. which bear the general name of Duke's

Walk, 2nd



Place, once the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1108, by Matilda, wife to Henry the First; and being the richest in England, was for that reason supposed to have been the first dissolved by Henry the Eighth, who granted it to Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England. Coming afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk, and remaining with the Howard family, it received the name of *Duke's Place*. It became the habitation of Jews in the time of Oliver Cromwell. One corner of the area or square, in Duke's Place, is distinguished by the Synagogue of the German Jews, built in the simplest style of German architecture, and the other by the little church of St. James—a brick edifice of the time of James the First, and named after that monarch.—Pennant observed, that in his time only two arches remained of this priory. But it may supply the future antiquary, with some reflection, to be informed, that, in the month of September, 1816, the site of the last gateway belonging to this ancient priory, and consequently its last visible vestige, was partly occupied by a new house not then finished, and the passage rendered more convenient by the removal of another dwelling that lately crossed the gate, consisting of a central and two side arches of the pointed order, leading towards Cree Church-Lane. This gate, once perhaps the principal western entrance, for no reason that can now be assigned, was distinguished by the inhabitants of Duke's Place, by the name of the *Thrum Gate*. Here too the singular mutation of the same spot in the course of a few centuries offers a striking contrast: the first inhabitants were obedient and zealous Christians, devoted to the worship of the Holy Trinity; the latter, incredulous and obstinate Jews, willing, at all times, to forego life and all its enjoyments, rather than pay the least deference to the opinions of the founders of this priory! Genius, however, has once at least enlightened

the gloom of this obscure corner; and it will perhaps never be forgotten, that here a *Hans Holbein* has painted; and that he lived under the patronage of a ferocious prince who observed, that though he could make as many *nobles* as he pleased, it was out of his power to make *one painter*.

Houndsditch is a long street, running into Bishops-gate-Street, and derived its name from running along the city wall, and having formerly been the receptacle for dead dogs and other filth. Hence proceeding eastward, the long street and suburbs of Whitechapel commence, leading to a number of alms-houses and other benevolent foundations, highly indicative of the opulence and benevolence of the country, after having passed a long range of butcher's shops on the south side of this wide street, which altogether form what is called Whitechapel-Market, mostly for carcase butchers.

Returning to Houndsditch, we find, on the south side of this street, and a little to the north of *Duke's Place*, a street called Bevis Marks, containing a handsome synagogue for the Portuguese Jews. Here too the meeting-house in Bury-Street is still memorable, on account of its having been that in which the celebrated Doctor Watts used to preach, erected in the year 1708.

On the opposite side of Houndsditch a small passage leads to Devonshire-Square, containing Devonshire house, at present one of the principal meeting-houses of the Friends. A very large house on this spot, originally built by one Fisher, who ruined himself, and hence called "*Fisher's Folly*," became the habitation of several noblemen before and after Queen Elizabeth's time. One of its last occupants was William, the second Earl of Devonshire, who died here in the year 1622.

Nearly opposite to Devonshire-Court, in Bishops-gate-Street, stands *St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate*.

This fabric, begun upon the site of the old church, in 1725, has a spacious body of brick, and is well enlightened, the roof being also concealed by a balustrade. The steeple exhibits a considerable appearance of grandeur. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window decorated with pilasters of the Doric order; over this a festoon, and above an angular pediment; on each side is a door crowned with windows, and over these are others of the port-hole kind: above these a square tower rises crowned by a dome with a circular base, surrounded by a balustrade in the same form; on each side of this, at the corner of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian pillars, supporting similar urns to the former, and over them the dome ascends, crowned with a very large vase with flames. The structure, upon the whole, is upon a simple, beautiful, and harmonious plan, and the steeple more in taste than many in the metropolis, notwithstanding a great entrance-door is wanting in the centre. The inside of the church is commensurate with the exterior, and the pulpit in a grand style. The monument of Sir Paul Pindar is one of the most conspicuous. In the lower church-yard there is another, with an inscription in Persian characters, relative to a secretary to the Persian ambassador, who died here in 1626.

In New-Street, nearly opposite this church, are the East India Company's warehouses, with fronts several hundred feet in length, and in general covering more ground than any of our royal palaces.

From these, during the late war, three regiments of armed men, composed of servants, &c. were in the habit of issuing out two or three times a week to be trained and exercised in a field belonging to the East India Company near the City-Road, and were generally known by the name of the Company's Volunteers.

Returning again to the southward, near Camomile-

Street, we observe a stone affixed to a house, with a mitre, as a memorial where Bishopsgate stood. Not far from this is the *Marine Society's House*, a plain building, only distinguished by the representation of a female figure taking a destitute boy under her care. This institution was first proposed by the late Jonas Hanway, Esq. As an appendage to this plan, the Society have a vessel on the Thames, near Woolwich, for the reception of a hundred boys, who are trained with all possible care for the sea service. Nearly adjoining to this structure is the church of St. Ethelburga: this church, one of the smallest in the city, was built in the reign of Henry the Fifth or Sixth. It has a flat Gothic window, and a plain stuccoed front, having a small turret and a clock. On the same side of the way is St. Helen's Place. A handsome pile of modern buildings covers the ancient site of the nunnery of St. Helen; a very great portion of its remains was to be seen in Leather-sellers' Hall, which, a few years since, was used as a Dissenters' meeting-house, and other vestiges of this nunnery are still visible in the cellars of some of the houses on this spot.

At a short distance, north of Crosby-Square, is a handsome open place called *Great St. Helen's*. The church here, one of those that escaped the fire of London, is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, and contains several curious monuments, particularly that of the singular usurer, *Bancroft*, who left his ill-gotten wealth to charitable uses, and flattered himself with the idea of opening his coffin, which may be seen furnished with a lock and key for that purpose.

Crosby House in Crosby-Square.—This ancient edifice was built by Sir John Crosbie, Sheriff, in 1470; and here Richard, Duke of Gloucester, lodged, after he had conveyed his devoted nephews to the Tower. It is singular, that when Crosby House was first erected it was supposed to have been the highest in London,

and occupied the whole of Crosby Square. Henry the Eighth granted this house to Anthony Bonvicca, an Italian merchant, and in Queen Elizabeth's time it was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; though in 1594, Sir John Spencer kept his mayoralty here.

The hall, the principal of the remains, has been mis-called Richard the Third's chapel; and, for the convenience of the late occupants, has been divided into floors. The building is still majestic; and the west side presents a range of beautiful Gothic windows: here is also a fine circular window. The timber roof, of most exquisite workmanship, is divided by three rows of pendants, ranging along, and connected by pointed arches: the whole has been highly ornamented. This hall has been let to several religious assemblies, and since to tradesmen. This noble room is of stone, fifty-four feet long, twenty-seven feet wide (exactly half its length), and forty feet high. It has eight windows on a side, at a considerable elevation from the ground, each measuring eleven feet six inches high, by five feet six inches wide; in which number may be included a spacious recess, or larger window, towards the north-east, reaching from the floor to the roof. Adjoining this recess, on the north side, is a handsome doorway bricked up, which formerly communicated with the ground floor in the north wing; and nearly opposite, a ponderous stone chimney-piece, calculated to give warmth to so large a space, being ten feet five inches broad, by seven feet high. The floor has been formerly paved with hard stones, seemingly a species of marble, laid diamond-ways, but is much damaged. A number of small square tiles, the former paving of some of the other rooms or passages, were long preserved here with mere lumber. They are extremely hard, glazed, and ornamented with different figures.

The principal remains of Crosby House consist of three large apartments, viz. the hall and two adjoining

chambers, forming the eastern and northern sides of a quadrangle. The former of these sides, which faces Bishopsgate-Street, extends from the entrance of Crosby-Square to Great St. Helen's church-yard, a distance of about eighty-four feet, and contains the hall, a room of one story, together with some smaller apartments at each end. The northern side is about half that length, and is divided into two stories, an upper and a lower one, each containing a large chamber.

The present approach to the hall is from Bishopsgate-Street, or rather from the passage to Crosby-Square, by a modern flight of stone steps: here the only part of its outside is visible, which is not surrounded by houses. It appears of no great length, plastered, and surmounted by a stone parapet, but remarkable for the elegance of its windows. A small fragment of the outside of Crosby House itself, is to be seen likewise in St. Helen's church-yard; but though since serving as an entrance to the hall, it formed no part of it originally. Of the north wing, part of the outside is completely modernized, and the rest hid. The back entrance is represented in the wood engraving.



The *City of London Tavern*, on the same side of Bishopsgate-Street, is the shewy rival of the Old London Tavern, on the opposite side towards Cornhill, and is easily distinguished by its fine stone front, and its superb entrance.

The orchestra, the lustres, &c. in the principal room, equal every expectation which may be excited by the imposing view of the exterior of this building.

The *London Tavern*, before mentioned, stands on the ruins of an arched building, the origin of which cannot be traced. This tavern is spacious, and affords every desirable convenience, and has long been distinguished by the numerous companies entertained here.

Proceeding up Bishopsgate-Street, near St. Botolph's Church, we observe a house, called the *White Hart*, an ancient tavern, bearing the date of 1490 upon its front. It is by no means likely that this is the original building, though its extreme length of window, and other appearances about it, are indications of its being very old. There is some probability of its having been the hostellary, or inn, belonging to the Old Priory of Bethlehem, for the entertainment of strangers, as was customary in those times. This old priory, which was on the east, or Bishopsgate-Street side, of Moorfields, Henry the Eighth, at the time of the Dissolution, gave to the citizens of London for the use of lunatics.

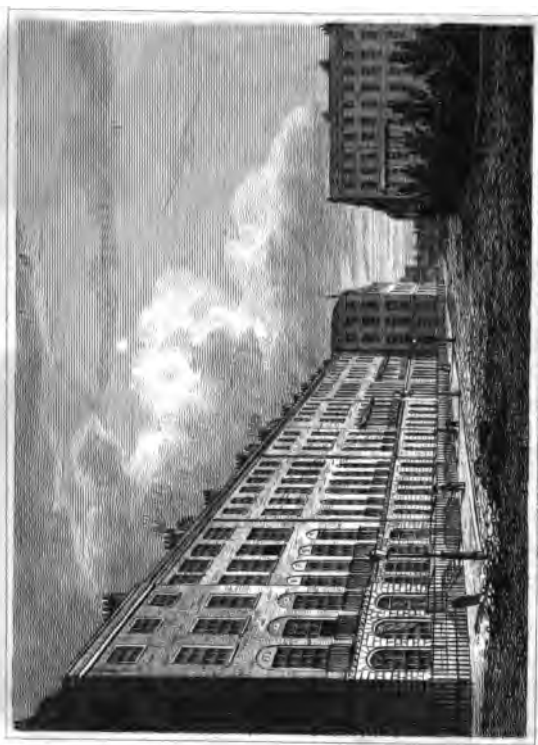
Nearly opposite to Widegate-Street are the remains of the residence of Sir Paul Pindar, for some years past occupied as a liquor-shop. Its ancient Gothic front has been strangely metamorphosed, being stuccoed, coloured, &c. It is represented in the following wood engraving.



The original owner was one of the richest merchants of his time, and was ruined by his conscientious attachment to Charles the First: he died in 1650, aged eighty-four. An old house still remaining in Hartshorn-Court, running from Bishopsgate-Street towards Long-Alley, and which is easily distinguished by its raised figures upon the front, was, according to tradition, that of Sir Paul Pindar's gardener.

A little farther to the north stands the London Workhouse, intended for decayed persons, and the education of children who might be found begging or pilfering about the streets.

Union-Street was built, within thirty years, upon the site of numerous courts and alleys, and now forms a very convenient line of communication, through Finsbury-Square, between the east and west ends of the town. This new cut, as it is often called, intersects the street between Bishopsgate and Shoreditch, called



Designed by George Smith, a sketch by W. Marshall, and the walls brought to London.

Finchbury Square

Published by W. Marshall, New Street, Covent Garden, London.

Norton Falgate, near to the east end of which stood the priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital.

The Old Artillery Ground, on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-Street, gave names to Artillery-Street, Gun-Street, Fort-Street, &c. after the Company had removed to the present Artillery Ground, by Bunhill-Row, during the reign of James the First.

Recrossing the line of Bishopsgate-Street, to the westward, we enter Holywell-Street, the site of the ancient monastery of that name; one end of this street runs towards Shoreditch, and the other into the Curtain-Road. An arched gateway belonging to this foundation stood within a few paces of the street within the last thirty years, and at that time led to a dust-yard.

What was Holywell-Mount, raised by the Fire of London, was levelled about the year 1787, and is now the site of a chapel and several decent streets. The Curtain-Road adjacent contained a theatre, mentioned as early as 1578: here Richard Tarleton, "one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, with wages and livery," exhibited to the public.

At the corner of Worship-Street, in the Curtain-Road, is one of the stations of the Gas Light and Coke Company, incorporated in April, 1812.

Proceeding a little to the westward of the Curtain-Road, we come to Moorfields, the upper part of which, since the year 1777, has been covered with the elegant buildings of Finsbury-Square and several good streets.

The house, at the south-east angle of this square, and on which its owner, the late Mr. J. Lackington, imposed the denomination of the *Temple of the Muses*, is distinguished by a light cupola at the top. It was originally built for Mr. Caslon, the letter-founder; but as something occurred to prevent his occupation of it, Mr. Lackington having experienced the capaciousness of the lower part by drawing a coach and six round it, he

thought this a circumstance which might be brought forward with advantage, to recommend the extent of his new shop to the notice of the public.

With the intention of introducing further embellishments in this quarter, Bethlem Hospital, for lunatics, on the south side of Lower-Moorfields, has been entirely taken down, the trees dug up in the quarters, and a new square traced out in the large space between Finsbury-Square and Bethlem Hospital. It may be regretted that the ground does not appear to let, and that no *private houses* are as yet begun.

Returning towards Broad-Street, at the corner of Threadneedle-Street, we perceive the church of St. Martin Outwich at the corner : this edifice was so much damaged by a fire in 1766, that it was found necessary to be rebuilt. The structure towards Threadneedle-Street consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the corner : the front next Bishopsgate, presents a wall with blank windows. The interior embellishments in this church amply recompense the want of them without, particularly the picture of the Resurrection, by Rigaud.

Opposite is the *South Sea-House*, standing both in Threadneedle-Street and Old Broad-Street ; the latter was originally the South Sea Company's-Office, and is at present known by the name of the Old South Sea-House. The new building is a magnificent structure of brick and Portland stone, enclosing a quadrangle, supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, and forming a good piazza. The front, in Threadneedle-Street, of the Doric order, is very handsome. The great hall for sales, the dining-room, galleries, and chambers, are beautiful and convenient ; and underneath the building are arched vaults, to preserve valuables in case of fire. — This street also contains Merchant Taylors'-Hall, with the portraits of several eminent men, and the grant of the charter by Henry the Seventh.



Designed & Engraved by J. H. Stanger for the Public, through A. C. Stanger.

The Emancipator

Published by W. C. Stanger, New Street, London, E.C. 4.

The continuation of Threadneedle-Street, so called on account of Merchant Taylor's-Hall, was formerly called Pig-Street, when those animals, belonging to the Hospital of St. Anthony, being used to run about the streets, and to be fed by passengers, gave rise to the adage of "Following like a Tantom Pig."—On the site of that hospital, and now most probably in a much cleaner condition, the French or Walloon Church was erected subsequent to another, which had been destroyed by fire.

The church of St. Bennet Fink stands at the south-west end of Threadneedle-Street, upon the site of another, built as early as 1323. The interior of the present fabric is a complete elipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola with a glazed turret in the centre, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the Composite order. Between each of these columns is a spacious arch and six large windows, with angular mullions. The altar-piece and the font are very beautiful. The steeple and the cupola rise above one hundred feet from the ground. The high finishing of this church is said to have been owing to Mr. Holman's contribution of 1000*l.* though this gentleman was a Roman Catholic.

Turning down Broad-Street, on the south side, we come to *The Excise-Office*, a plain but large and elegant stone building, erected in 1763, four stories in height, with an entrance through the middle of it into a large yard, in which there is another brick building, nearly equal in size with the principal edifice. The front stands on the site of ten alms-houses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575; and the back building, with the yard, is the ground on which Gresham College stood, till it was taken down in 1768.

The church of *St. Peter Le Poor* is on the west side of Broad-Street, opposite the back entrance of the South Sea-House. The old church, like St. Dunstan's

in the West, and some others projecting considerably beyond the line of the houses, was, by an act passed in 1788, taken down, and rebuilt in 1791. The west end is elegantly simple; the door is in the centre, between double Ionic columns; the ends of the front are adorned with pilasters of the same order, with blank windows, &c. Above the door is a moulded pediment with a plain tympanum, and over this a square tower in two stories, the whole surmounted by an elegant shaped dome.

WALK III.

Through Cornhill and Gracechurch-Street, by Lombard-Street, Eastcheap, and Upper Thames-Street, Dowgate-Hill, Walbrook, &c.

LOMBARD-STREET is so called from having been the residence of the Lombards, the great money-lenders of ancient times, and who came originally from the Italian republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice. Owing to the abuses committed by this body of men, Queen Elizabeth compelled them to quit the country. Lombard-Street, after having been long a kind of Exchange, became the residence of bankers of eminence, as it still continues to be. The parish church of *St. Edmund the King* stands near the centre of this street, well built of stone. The most remarkable monument here is that of Dr. Jeremiah Mills, who died in 1784, having been President of the Society of Antiquaries many years. The ancient grass, or hay-market, in this street, was held on the ground now occupied by this church.

The church of *All Hallows, Lombard-Street*, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This is a very neat

The Mansion House.

Walk 3.^d



Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Nov. 1. 1816.

building, and the carving of the inner door cases is really beautiful.

White Hart-Court, opposite All Hallow's Church, contains the most ancient meeting-house, belonging to *the Friends*, in London.

Proceeding down Gracechurch-Street, we come to Great Eastcheap, "immortalized," as Pennant observes, "as the place of rendezvous of Sir John Falstaff and his merry companions." The site of the famous Boar's-Head Tavern has long since been covered by more modern houses; but one of the door-posts has this head cut in it to commemorate the circumstance.

The continuation of Great Eastcheap is commonly called Cannon-Street, on the north side of which is Abchurch-Lane, and the parish church of *St. Mary Abchurch*. This is one of Sir Christopher Wren's erections, but has nothing particularly striking in its exterior.

In Clement's-Lane, on the same side of Cannon-Street, is the parish church of *St. Clement, Eastcheap*, a plain neat edifice of the Composite order. To this parish was added that of *St. Martin Orgar*, on the south side of Cannon-Street. This church is occupied by French Protestants, and is the only one in the city in which the Church of England service is performed, in the French language.

Further on is Miles's, or rather *St. Michael's-Lane*, long distinguished by a Dissenting Meeting-House. Crooked-Lane runs from Miles's-Lane to Fish-Street Hill, remarkable for the manufacture of fishing-tackle, bird-cages, hand-mills, &c. At the south side of this avenue stands the parish church of *St. Michael's, Crooked-Lane*, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Here William Walworth, who killed Wat Tyler, was buried, whose epitaph, in uncouth rhyme, is recorded by Weever in his *Funeral Monuments*.

Proceeding down Fish-Street Hill, towards London Bridge, we pass the site of a palace once occupied by Edward the Black Prince, a large stone building, afterwards the Bull Inn. The last remains of this house were destroyed by the great fire.

Upper Thames-Street, to which we next proceed, was formerly called *Stock Fishmonger's-Row*, and this extended as far as Old Swan-Lane.

A handsome entrance, with an iron gate, nearly opposite Miles's-Lane, leads to *Fishmonger's-Hall*, the principal front of which looks towards the Thames. The entrance from Thames-Street is ornamented with sculptured pilasters sustaining an open pediment, with the company's arms, and on each side a dolphin. This fabric, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, may be considered as a noble specimen of his intention to ornament the banks of the river. The buildings environ a square court paved with flat stones: the Hall, which forms the south side of the court, is a very spacious and lofty apartment handsomely fitted up, with a capacious gallery going round the whole interior. The windows of the edifice are ornamented with stone cases, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handsome rustic: besides portraits, full lengths, &c. in the interior, behind the seat of the Prime Warden is an ornamental niche containing a full-sized statue of wood of the brave Sir William Walworth, who was a member of this company: he is represented in the dress of his time, his right hand grasping a real dagger, said to be the identical weapon with which he struck Wat Tyler from his horse.

Proceeding westward from Fishmongers'-Hall, we come to Suffolk-Lane, which contains *Merchant Taylors' School*, founded in 1561. The old edifice was consumed by the great fire: the present spacious fabric is supported on the east side by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, containing apartments for the ushers. Adjoin-

ing is the chapel, and the library, well furnished. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one third of them gratis, and the rest for a very small stipend. It is esteemed an excellent seminary, and sends several scholars annually to St. John's, Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships, belonging to it.

Opposite to this lane, on the Thames side, is *Cold Harbour*, so called at first from its bleak situation. Here a magnificent mansion was standing in the reign of Edward the Second, which, passing through several hands, was occupied by Tonstal, Bishop of Durham, as a compensation for Durham Place, in the Strand; being deprived of his see, the premises were bestowed on the Earl of Shrewsbury, by Edward the Sixth.

The church of *All Hallows, Thames-Street*, stands near the end of Cold Harbour Lane, was built in 1689, and contains a beautiful specimen of wrought work, in a fine screen made at Hamburg, a present from the merchants trading to the Hans Towns, who were the original occupants of the still, or steel yard, on this spot, which is now the great repository of most of the iron imported for the use of the metropolis.

Dowgate, a little farther on, was anciently one of the Roman gates, and a ferry for crossing the Thames: it also gave a name to the ward in which it stands.

Plumbers'-Hall, is on the east side of Dowgate-Hill, in Checquer-Yard, so called from the checquers usually attached to public-houses, and places of entertainment.

Skinners' and *Tallow Chandlers'-Halls*, on the west side of Dowgate-Hill, are both handsome structures. The interior buildings of the latter, which include a small court, have an arcade of the Tuscan order, and a fountain in the centre.

In *Turnwheel-Lane*, winding from Cannon-Street, stood a vast house, or palace, called the *Erber*. Edward the Third granted it to the Scroops, and it after-

wards fell to the Nevills. Richard, the great earl of Warwick, possessed it, and lodged here his father, the Earl of Salisbury, with five hundred men, in the famous congress of barons, in the year 1458, in which Henry the Sixth may be said to have been virtually deposed. It often changed masters. Richard the Third repaired it, in whose time it was called the King's Palace. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Pullison, Mayor, in 1584; and afterwards dignified by being the residence of Sir Francis Drake.

The church of *St. Swithin, London-Stone*, is situated at the south-west corner of Swithin's-Lane in Cannon-Street. The present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Before this church, on the north side of Cannon-Street, is London-Stone, the origin and the use of which are equally lost in conjecture. This stone has been, and still continues to be, preserved with great care. It is now cased with another stone, cut hollow; so that the ancient one may be open to inspection, without being exposed to injury, and is supposed to have been a Roman milliary, and probably the standard whence all the roads in this country commenced.

Salter's-Hall, at the back of this church, stands on the former premises of the Earls of Oxford, and near the residence of the infamous Empson and Dudley, who were joint panders to the insatiate avarice of Henry the Seventh. The present hall is a plain brick building, and contains several pictures, and a curious bill of fare, framed and glazed, in the court room, for fifty people of the company of Salters, in the year 1506; some of the most singular items in this bill are, thirty-six chickens charged four and fivepence, and one swan and four geese, seven shillings. The whole expence of the bill of fare was 1*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*

Westward from St. Swithin's church, on the same side of the way, is *Walbrook*, a good street, so named from an ancient brook, or rivulet. This stream, now

completely concealed under the street, is reported to have been so rapid in Queen Elizabeth's time, that a lad, eighteen years of age, attempting to leap it, when swelled by the rain, was carried away by the force of the flood and drowned. At the north-end of this street, towards the Mansion House, we meet with the celebrated church of *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*.

Of this edifice, a judicious writer observes, "Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion; there is not a beauty the plan would admit of that is not found here in the greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our taste in question for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame." This reasoning principally applies to the interior, which, in addition to its own beauties, contains Mr. West's fine picture of the martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, over the altar.

The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded by a balustrade within, from which a very light and elegant tower ascends on two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with columns of the Composite order, and covered with a dome. The roof within, over the middle aisle, is arched, and supported by columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order: there are three aisles and a cross aisle, covered with stone. The roof and cupola are adorned with an entablature, and arches ornamented with shields, palm branches, roses of fretwork, and pannels of crocket work. The walls are wainscotted ten feet high, having the Grocers' arms within a handsome compartment of palm branches. At the north end of the cross aisle is a door case beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruits and leaves, and at the west end another, very magnificent. On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows; but those which enlighten the upper roofs are

small arched ones, and three noble ones at the end. The appearance of the whole edifice, upon the first entrance, has a very striking effect, the eye being attracted by every part at once, the bases of the columns excepted, which are injudiciously concealed by the carving on the tops of the pews. The altar-piece and the pulpit are equally fine. It is scarcely necessary to say that the whole has been esteemed the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren.

The dimensions of this church are, length seventy-five feet, breadth fifty-six, altitude of the middle roof thirty-four feet; of the cupola and lantern fifty-eight feet; and of the tower, in which are three bells, to the top of the rail and banister, about seventy feet.

The *Mansion House*, the temporary residence of the Lord Mayors of London, naturally claims our attention as the next object of note. This edifice is constructed of Portland stone, and was finished in 1752. The portico is supported by six lofty fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, the same order being continued in the pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy and built in rustic. In the centre of this story is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each side runs a flight of steps, of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; and the columns (which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio) support a large regular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bass-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London. Beneath the portico are two series of windows, which extend along the whole front, and above this is an attic story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade. The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side: it has an area in the middle; and at the farthest end is the Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. Near the ends, at each side, is a win-

dow of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the attic story. The inside apartments and offices are very elegantly furnished; and the bas-relief, over the grand pediment, is finely designed, and as beautifully executed, the principal figure of which represents the Genius of the city of London in the dress of the goddess *Cybele*, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to London being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces in one hand, and the sword with the cap of liberty upon it in the other, to shew that authority and justice are the true supporters of liberty, and that while the former are exerted with vigour the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were in agony, with snakes twining round her head, intimating that the exact government of this city not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition. In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents a River God, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream. The swan at his feet, shews this to be the Thames; the ship behind, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears a figure of a beautiful woman, in a humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other. Behind her is a stork, and two naked boys playing with each other, and holding the neck of the

stork, to signify that pity, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure the vast stock of wealth of various kinds which appears near them in bales, bags, hogsheads, and many other sorts of merchandizes and emblems of commerce. The building is an oblong of vast extent, and the west side is adorned with two noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters: still much of the interior is uncomfortably dark.

The situation of the Mansion House, upon low ground, has been generally condemned; it being self-evident that, with a more elevated situation and a good area around it, the grandeur of its appearance would have been considerably improved. The interior may be seen to the greatest advantage when the balls are given at Easter, or at any other time when the apartment, called the Egyptian Hall, is occupied.

Proceeding to the eastward, at a small distance from the Mansion House, we come to the church of *St. Mary, Woolnoth*, so called from the ancient wool-staple in this neighbourhood. The present structure, like many other churches in London, disfigured by the adjacent houses, was built in 1719: it is very substantial, but possesses nothing remarkable either in the interior or exterior.

The *General Post Office*, in Lombard-Street, is another of those public buildings in which utility has been preferred to every consideration of appearance; but as this is intended to be moved to a new edifice, soon to be built in St. Martin's-le-Grand, we shall pass by the present, considering any details of its internal economy and regulations out of place in a Pictorial Description of London.

With a much more pleasing exterior than that of the General Post Office, proceeding to the corner of Abchurch-Lane, we perceive the *Phoenix Fire Office*, and nearly opposite to Abchurch-Lane, the *Pelican Life Office*.

The very striking and beautiful ornament of emblematical figures which decorates the front of the building is much admired, and is placed on the cornice of the fine stone front; a specimen of the most correct architecture, and considered as a master-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor. The ideas, upon which the group was founded, were taken from the elegant pencil of Lady Diana Beauclerk, and were executed at Coade's manufactory by M. De Vááre, a most ingenious artist. The recumbent figure at the east end has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.

Lombard-Street contained the house and the shop of the truly patriotic Sir Thomas Gresham, whose original sign, as a grocer, was the *Grasshopper*. The site of his residence is now occupied by that of Messrs. Martin and Co. bankers. Here also stood an ancient tavern built by Sir Simon Eyre, called the *Cardinal's Hat*; but for what reason this appellation was given, is now unknown. Here also, as a goldsmith, lived Mr. Matthew Shore, whose wife (since called Jane Shore) became the unhappy concubine of the licentious Edward the Fourth.

Returning to Cornhill, through *Pope's Head Alley*, the abode of stock-brokers, notaries, and mercantile persons, we may observe that this was formerly occupied by a vast stone building, a temporary residence of some of the ancient kings, as it reached to the western angle of the street, and was distinguished by the arms of England, before they were quartered, supported by two angels. Another division of this structure, was the *Pope's Head Tavern*, fronting Lombard-Street. Stow, in accounting for the origin of this remote mass of building, seems to have imagined that it belonged to King John.

WALK IV.

From Cornhill to the Poultry. Return to the Bank, Bartholomew-Lane, Lothbury, Coleman-Street, the London Institution, Moorfields, London-Wall, Broad-Street Buildings, and Austin Friars, back to Cornhill.

THE Poultry, properly so called, is the street extending from the Mansion House to the end of Cheapside; formerly, when this was occupied by poulterers' stalls, there was a place called *Scalding-Alley*, where fowls were scalded, previous to their being offered for sale; this was on the site of St. Mildred's-Court.

Happily the dreary prison, called the *Poultry-Compter*, has been taken down, and the prisoners removed to a more healthful situation in Whitecross-Street.

The unprecedented multiplication and enlargement of prisons during the recent increase of commerce and opulence, offer a striking contrast with the paucity of those in former times.

A single gaol in Alfred's golden reign
 Could half the nation's criminals contain;
 Fair Justice then without constraint ador'd,
 Held high the steady scale, but sheath'd the sword;
 No spies were paid, no special juries known:—
 Blest age! but, oh! how diff'rent from our own!

St. Mildred's Church is in the street called the Poultry, and was rebuilt after the great fire in 1676. The present edifice is of stone, with a flat quadrangular roof, supported by columns and pilasters of the Ionic order: the floor is paved with Purbeck stone, and the chancel with a mixture of the same stone and black

Walk 4.th



Designed by J. Savage for the Walk through London.

The Bank, from Lothbury.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Nov. 22nd 1816.

marble. The roof has a circle with a quadrangle formed by fret and crocket work; the south front, facing the Poultry, is adorned with a cornice, pediment and acroters, with enrichments of leaves, &c. cut in stone. The interior is very handsome, though the monuments are few and of little importance. The stone tower, about seventy-five feet in height, is crowned with a cupola, the vane of which is a ship half rigged.

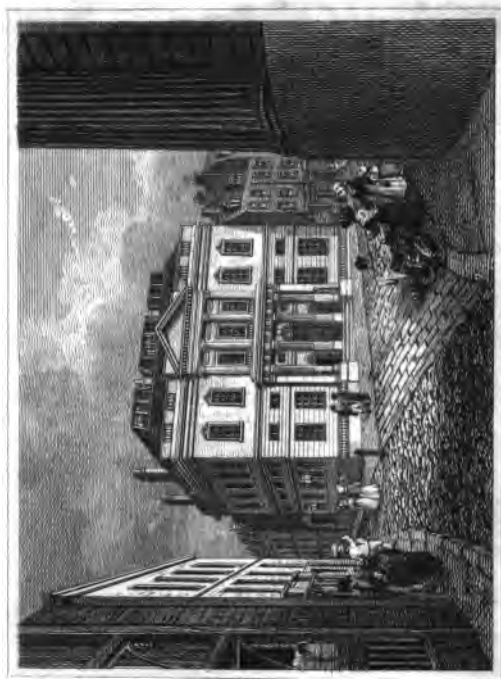
Returning towards Cornhill, the *Bank of England* will now be the first object of notice. This spacious pile of buildings occupy an area of an irregular form, bounded on the south side by Threadneedle-Street, on the west by Princes-Street, on the north by Lothbury, and on the east by St. Bartholomew's-Lane. The whole circuit contains nine open courts; a spacious rotunda, court and committee rooms, numerous public offices, a printing office, library, &c. besides various private apartments for the principal officers and servants. The centre, or the principal south front, extending about eighty feet, is in the Ionic order, and has a bold entablature. In the facade of the wings, the architect, Sir Robert Taylor, has introduced Corinthian columns fluted and gutherooned, arranged in pairs along the whole front, and supporting a pediment at each extremity, with a balustraded entablature. Arched recesses, in the place of windows, form the intercolumniations; and in the tympanum of each pediment is a bust, within a circular niche: the returns, at each end, are in the same style. It is, perhaps, impossible to form an adequate idea of the interior of the Bank, without the aid of a ground-plan. The principal entrance from Threadneedle-Street opens by a large arched gateway, with a smaller entrance on each side, into a quadrangular paved court, with which all the leading communications are connected. The east side of this court leads to the Rotunda, the Three per Cent. the Four per Cent. the Bank Stock office,

the Three per Cent. Consols, the Dividend, the Unclaimed Dividend offices, and through the latter communicates with the new entrance into Lothbury. By this disposition of the avenues the inconveniences occurring to persons, who are obliged to pass through the crowded Rotunda to the Three per Cent. Consol office, is completely done away.

The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, beneath which, and even below the surface of the ground, there is more building and a greater number of rooms than in the entire superstructure. At the west end of the Pay hall, is the statue of King William, by Cheere, with a Latin inscription, intended as a compliment to that monarch.

The clock, recently fitted up, and made by Messrs. Thwaites and Reid of Rosamond-Street, Clerkenwell, is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, intended to obviate the inconvenience from clocks differing with each other several minutes, which can never be the case with this; as the hands on the dials, in the different offices, are all moved by the same machine, whether that be right as to time, or faster or slower than the true time. The whole of the communication is carried on by means of brass rods, making in the whole about seven hundred feet, and weighing between six and seven hundred weight. The principal weight to this clock is between three and four hundred weight, and it is wound up twice a-week; and besides shewing the time on sixteen dial plates, this clock strikes the hours and quarters on very large bells, so as to denote the time to those offices that are without the dial-plates.

The entrance on the Lothbury side exhibits a singular, yet interesting display of architectural designs, after some of the best specimens of Greece and Rome. From the return on the west side, in Princes-Street, to the east, in Bartholomew-Lane, the architectural masses are of similar character; both the order and the forms having



The Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane.

Designed and Engraved by T. Agnew for the Wm. Burgess London

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, April 1, 1841

been copied from the Temple of the Sybils, at Tivoli. Strength and security were the first objects to be obtained ; but at the same time, the monotonous insipidity of an immense line of wall has been judiciously relieved by projecting entrances, blank windows, &c. ; the former being under lofty archways, and ornamented by Corinthian columns fluted, with an entablature and turrets above. The grand portico, at the north-west angle, consists of a raised basement and eight fluted columns disposed semicircularly, and supporting a very highly-enriched frieze and attic, with a turret above ; the whole having the appearance of a temple. Mr. Soane has been the architect of all the principal improvements in and about the Bank, from the year 1788 to the present time.

Proceeding up Bartholomew-Lane, at the corner opposite the Royal-Exchange, we observe St. Bartholomew's church, rebuilt in 1679. The top of the square tower has rather an unusual appearance ; and being crowned with arches instead of turrets, though supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, it has a very uncouth appearance. The front is raised above the rest of the body by a short square elevation, with a large arched window over the great door ; but the interior, particularly the altar-piece and the pulpit, are richly adorned.

At the northern extremity of Bartholomew-Lane, partly in Throgmorton-Street, stands the *Auction Mart*. This edifice, which grew out of the late increased sales by auction, has been considered " as offering a specimen of architecture, simply elegant and highly creditable to a young artist, who, without profuse ornament, has given his design the characteristics of a national edifice." This institution was opened in March, 1810.

The Stock-Exchange is opposite the east entrance to the Bank, at the upper end of Capel-Court, which derived its name from the house of Sir William Capel,

a Lord Mayor, in 1503. This is a neat plain building, fronted with stone to the attic story, which is of brick; and erected in 1801, by Mr. James Peacock the architect. The expense was defrayed by a subscription among the principal stock-brokers of 50*l.* transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here unless ballotted for annually by a committee; persons so chosen subscribe ten guineas each. Under the clock, at the south end, is a tablet, exhibiting the names of such defaulters as have not been able, or willing, to make their payments good, for the purchase or transfer of stock, and who are not allowed to become members any more. On the east side, a recess is appropriated for the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National debt, who make their purchases four times a week. The hours of business here are from ten to four; and there are three entrances besides that in Capel-Court.

Drapers'-Hall.—This is situated in Throgmorton-Street, near its junction with Broad-Street, and is built on the site of a large mansion, the residence of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and after his disgrace, was purchased by the Drapers. The present edifice contains a spacious quadrangle inclosing an open court, which has a broad piazza, or ambulatory, round it, and exhibits a series of arches, enriched with lions' heads, and other sculptured ornaments and pilasters. The buildings are chiefly of brick; but the front, and entrance into Throgmorton-Street, are highly enriched with stone ornaments, and have an air of much elegance. Over the gateway is a large sculpture of the Drapers' Arms, supported by lions instead of leopards. A cornice and frieze, the latter displaying lions' heads, rams' heads, &c. in small circles, with various other architectural decorations, are also exhibited on this front. The hall, properly so called, occupies the eastern side of the

quadrangle, the ascent being by an elegant stair-case, coved, highly embellished with stucco, gilding, &c. with a bust of his present majesty. The stately screen of this magnificent apartment is curiously decorated with carved pillars, pilasters, and arches; and the ceiling is divided into numerous compartments, mostly circular, displaying, in the centre, a representation of Phæton in his car, with the signs of the Zodiac and various other enrichments; and above this screen, at the opposite end of the hall, is a very masterly picture of the immortal Nelson, by Sir William Beechy, for which the company gave four hundred pounds.

Passing on either side of the Bank to the northward, we come to *Lothbury*, so called from the residence of some person named *Loth*, probably of Danish or Saxon origin. In Stow's time, it was the abode of brass-founders, who cast candlesticks, chaffing-dishes, mortars, &c.; of late it has been the scite of warehouses, and the offices of large dealers. The church of St. Margaret Lothbury, is of fine stone, neat and plain, and in length about sixty feet, the breadth sixty-four. The principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, supporting an angular pediment, and the tower is terminated by a small dome and a slender spire. The font in this church is beautifully designed, and exhibits some exquisite carved work from scripture history.

In the northern extremity of Lothbury is *Token House Yard*, so named from an old house, which was an office for the delivery of tradesmens' farthings or tokens, a kind of unauthorized copper, which, however, kept its ground, with very little intermission, till the year 1672, a period when farthings, properly so called, were first issued by government.

Founders'-Hall, in Lothbury, is rented by a respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters, and has been used as a meeting-house for upwards of a century.

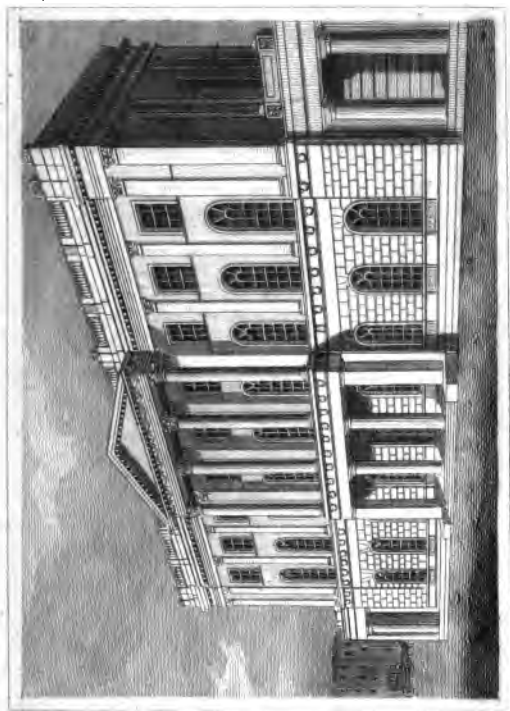
Coleman-Street is an avenue of considerable length, running towards London-Wall and Fore-Street.

King's Arms Yard, in Coleman-Street, has been of some notoriety within the few years, since the London Institution was moved there from the Old Jewry: it contains several other good houses.

On the west side of this street, towards the south end, stands the church of *St. Stephen*, erected about four years after the fire, and has a very extensive roof, without a single pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces. On the north side is the church-yard, and on the south a large pavement that covers a burial vault, the whole length of the church, and to this there is an ascent by several steps, over which a striking representation of the general resurrection is cut in stone.

Armourers' and Braziers'-Hall stands near the north-east corner of Coleman-Street, towards Fore-Street: the principal ornament of the interior of this building is the fine painting, by Northcote, of the entry of Richard the Second and Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry the Fourth, into London, purchased by the Company, in May 1805.

Crossing Fore-Street, inclining a little to the right, and approaching the site of the new square in Moorfields, we perceive *The New London Institution*. This distinguished monument of our national improvement in science rises to the view, fronting the site of the ancient Bethlem Hospital. The elegant stone front, looking to the south, is of considerable extent, decorated with pilasters of the Corinthian order, wreaths, &c. surmounted with a balustrade. A large projection of brick building from the centre of the back front, seems designed for the offices and the laboratory. The wings, &c. are not yet completed; but the whole, when finished, will cover a considerable piece of ground.



Engraved by W. Walker from a Drawing by W. Marshall for the Walls through London.

The London Institution.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Mar 1. 1841.

Returning by the south-west corner of Moorfields, towards London Wall, we pass the chapel, newly erected, for a congregation of Dissenters from Miles'-Lane, Cannon-Street. It is a building superior to most of this class; and is in form, a kind of oblong, with blank walls on the sides, but lighted with a number of semi-circular windows near the top. The dome, covered with copper, is crowned with a small lantern. The principal entrance, towards Fore-Street, is embellished by a handsome portico of considerable height, supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns, with a pediment. The vestry is at the back of the building.

Proceeding along London Wall, to the eastward, we come to the church of *All-Hallows*, in a very contracted space, in the shape of a wedge, the east end being the broadest part. The present edifice was erected by Mr. Joseph Taylor, from plans by Mr. Dance, the late city architect. At the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome stone tower, surmounted by an elegant cupola.

Considerably to the right, and on the south side of this street, is *Carpenters'-Hall*, now rented as a carpet and rug-warehouse. The entrance to the premises is under a large arch, with four Corinthian pillars at the sides, and over the centre is a bust of Inigo Jones, and the arms of the Company. Within a pleasant area, intersected by gravel-walks and grass-plats, is the part used as the hall, consisting of a Doric basement, and porticoes at each end, supporting a rustic story, ornamented with cornices and pediments. The original roof was of oak, which has long given place to a stuccoed ceiling, handsomely decorated.

Continuing our walk eastward, and proceeding through *Winchester-Street*, from London-Wall, a narrow passage leads to Austin Friars, once the superb residence of an order of the Augustines, and still distinguished by the lofty and spacious remains of their

church. The sides of this venerable pile, or rather those of the choir, are supported by two rows of stone pilasters or buttresses, and the building still retains its antique windows much in the same state as when re-edified in 1351 by Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford. The large western window is here represented in the wood engraving.



This edifice has long been used as a *Dutch*, and not a German church, and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon or French congregation in Threadneedle-Street, on account of their building being too small.

At the east end of the church in Austin Friars, a large platform contains a long table with seats, for the purpose of receiving the sacrament. The Dutch ministers have good salaries, and a decent maintenance is provided for their widows by the congregation, who

support several aged persons of Dutch extraction in their alms-houses between Union-Street and Long-Alley, Moorfields.

Many persons of rank were interred in this church, as well as numbers of the Barons who fell in the battle of Barnet. The gilded steeple, which was standing in 1609, was so much admired, that the Mayor, and several of the citizens of London, petitioned the Marquis of Winchester that it might not be pulled down; but the petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the city demolished.

Returning through Austin Friars, towards Moorfields, in the south-west corner of Winchester-Street, we observe the remains of Winchester House, built by the old Marquis of Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet appears in a decayed state. The old walls still retain their mullioned windows, surrounded with quoins; and strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating. This mansion has been in the occupation of several packers.

Proceeding to the westward, along the street of London-Wall, we may observe that till Bethlem Hospital was lately taken down, the greatest portion of the ancient wall, partly Roman, visible to the public, was to be seen here: what still remains is of considerable thickness, and runs behind the site of Old Bethlem Hospital east and west. It formerly proceeded eastward, along Wormwood-Street, Camomile-Street, Shoemaker-Row, Poor Jewry-Street, and Tower Hill, to the Postern. South-westward it passed from Cripplegate, by Monkwell-Street to Aldersgate-Street, along Town Ditch, and so on to the Old Bailey, to Little Bridge-Street, and continued to the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge. At present there

are only three places besides the first mentioned where any considerable portion of this wall is visible. The first of these is in Little Bridge-Street, a passage running in a parallel line behind Ludgate-Hill from Great Bridge Street, past the Cock in the Corner into the Broadway, Blackfriars. The next is on the south side of the church-yard of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, where Old London Wall forms a barrier to the yards of the houses on the north side of Bull and Mouth-Street; and the third is on the south side of Cripplegate church-yard, where also, at present, are the apparent remains of the only one of the many round towers, which used to crown the wall at given distances.

Returning by the way of Coleman-Street, we observe, near the upper end of King's Arms Yard, an extensive structure for the LONDON INSTITUTION. The design of this institution is to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts. Its views are at present confined to three objects: the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library—the diffusion of useful knowledge by the means of lectures and experiments—and, the establishment of a reading-room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets and new publications, are provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers. All the affairs and concerns of the institution are directed by a committee of managers, with the president and vice-presidents.

Crossing from Coleman-Street to the *Old Jewry*, on the east side of this street are many stately houses, built by Sir Christopher Wren, as residences for Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Nathaniel Herne, Sir Joseph Herne, and latterly occupied by the benignant family of the Sharps; William Sharp, an eminent surgeon, and Granville Sharp, the truly pious man and the patriot.

A *Missionary Museum* has been for some time exhibited in the *Old Jewry*: the curiosities are mostly



Walk 5th

Drawn and Engraved by J. G. G. for the Walks through London.

St. Mary le Bon, Cheapside

Published by W. G. G. New Bond Street, London.



from Africa and the South Sea islands. Many persons viewing these are induced to become subscribers to the fund.

Grocers'-Hall, to which we proceed through a narrow passage, stands upon the site of the mansion of the Lords Fitzwalter. The present structure has been lately new fronted, and beautifully ornamented. In the hall are portraits of Sir John Cutler, created a baronet in 1660; of Sir John Moor, Lord Mayor, 1681; and Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor, 1692. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Right Honourable William Pitt, his son, were both members of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers'-Alley leads us back to the Poultry.

WALK V.

From the Mansion-House, through Walbrook, to Dowgate-Hill, Thames-Street, Bread-Street, Cheapside, and to the Poultry.

PROCEEDING southward, we come to *Budge Row*, so called from having been the residence of persons dealing in *budge*, or lamb-skin furs: here is the parish church of *St. Antholin*. The ancient church being destroyed by the great fire, the present one, finished in 1682, is built of stone, and is of the Tuscan order, firm and massy. The length is sixty-six feet, and breadth fifty-four. The roof is a cupola, of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and supported by composite columns. The steeple consists of a tower, and a very neat spire. At this church a sermon is preached every evening in the week by different clergy-

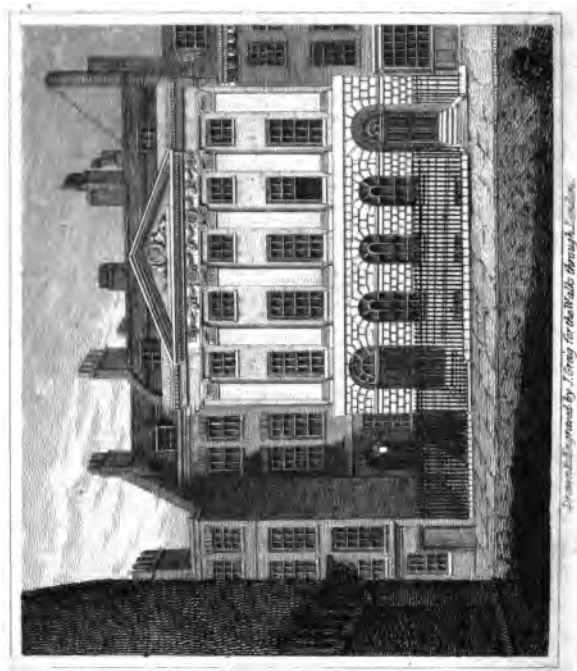
men, who are paid from pious legacies left for this purpose.

Tower Royal is a street opposite St. Antholin's church, and was the royal residence of King Stephen; and it was here that Richard the Second, after the destruction of Wat Tyler, visited his mother, the Princess Joan, widow of the Black Prince, who had retired here as a place of great strength, when the rebels had occupied the Tower of London. Under Henry the Eighth it reverted to the crown. After the reign of Elizabeth, it became stabling for the king's horses, and was ultimately divided into tenements till the great fire levelled the whole, in 1666; so that its former consequence is only preserved by the name.

College Hill is nearly opposite, and was so denominated from a college, founded by Sir Richard Whittington, knight, four times Mayor; between the years 1396 and 1419. It was called God's House, and was suppressed under Edward the Sixth. The alms-houses, however, still remain under the patronage of the Mercer's Company; and here is the school, which goes under their name, and which was formerly attached to their hall in the Old Jewry.

The handsome pile of building at the south-west corner of College Hill, and partly in Thames-Street, though finishing in the most elegant style, being embellished with stone pilasters, and the windows ornamented with pediments, supported by cartouches, &c. is intended as the paper warehouses of Alderman Magnay.

On the east side of College Hill, is the parish church of *St. Michael Royal*: it is a plain, decent, and substantial stone building, receiving light from large arched windows. The tower consists of three stages, and at the top is surrounded with carved open work, instead of a balustrade; from hence arises a light and elegant turret, adorned with Ionic columns, and ending in a fine diminution, which supports the vane. This church having



Designed by J. G. Green, for the Walls, through J. G. Green.

Thomson's Hall.

Published by W. G. Green, New Bond Street, Jan. 1. 1877.

been an appendage to the college, its history is involved in that of the other structure; but it was made collegiate by Sir Richard Whittington, by the names of St. Spirit and St. Mary.

Cutlers' Hall is in Cloak-Lane, near this church. The hall-room contains an old portrait of Mr. Crawthorne, who bestowed the Belle Sauvage Inn, on Ludgate-Hill, in trust for the annual distribution of several charities, but at present is partly occupied by a packer.

Nearly opposite the corner of Dowgate-Hill, is the church-yard of St. John the Baptist, one of those not rebuilt since the great fire.

Elbow-Lane contains *Dyers'-Hall*, a neat modern structure, having a double flight of steps to the principal entrance, with an arch for vaults underneath.

Nearly opposite is *Innholders'-Hall*, a substantial, but not an extensive structure.

Westward in Thames-Street, is *Joiners'-Buildings*, with *Joiners'-Hall*, a neat structure, and remarkable for two sylvan deities over the entrance. Part of this hall is now a private house. At the bottom of these buildings are the premises of the Mines Copper Company, with a front on the Thames.

Opposite Three Crane Lane is the burial ground of the old church of St. Martin Vintry.

Maiden-Lane, on the east side of Queen-Street, passing to College Hill, is only remarkable for having been called *Kerions-Lane*, and the supposed residence of some of Geoffrey Chaucer's family.

Returning to Dowgate-Hill, we find *Skinner's-Hall*: the front of this building is very elegant, being composed of modern windows between pilasters, and a massy pediment, with the armorial bearings of the company in the centre. The apartments are very grand; the hall-room being wainscotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar. Several Lord Mayors have formerly kept their court in this hall; and which used to be let to the

East India Company for the same purpose. Tallow-Chandlers' Hall, which is also upon Dowgate-Hill, near Cannon-Street, has been previously noticed.

Southwark-Bridge.—The lower part of Queen-Street, and the neighbourhood of Dowgate, is on the eve of undergoing considerable alteration and improvement, in consequence of this new communication with the opposite bank of the Thames, from the bottom of Queen-Street, Cheapside, in a direct line from Guildhall to Bank-side, Southwark, and from thence to the Kent and Surry roads. Mr. Rennie is the architect; and the structure is to consist of three grand arches; the centre one of two hundred and forty feet span, and the collaterals of two hundred and ten feet. The arches are to be constructed of cast iron; but the piers and abutments of stone. The whole expense has been estimated at 287,000*l.*; and the works, especially on the Southwark side, are at present in a state of great forwardness.

Vintners'-Hall, in Thames-Street, near Anchor-Lane, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, is a very handsome structure, inclosing three sides of a square court, with iron railing, and a large gate fronting the street, hung upon columns, wreathed with grapes and vine-leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tuns on each pillar. The interior of the hall is elegant; and behind it is a garden, with a passage to the Thames. In the great hall is a good picture of St. Martin, on a white horse, dividing his cloak, as it is reported, to our Saviour, who appeared to him, in the fourth century, disguised as a beggar. There is, besides, a statue of that saint in the same room, and another picture of him above stairs.

Upon Garlick-Hill, stands the Church of St. James, *Garlick-Hill*, an edifice of stone, seventy-five feet long, forty-five feet broad, forty feet high to the roof, and the steeple ninety-eight feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian

order. In the second is a large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third story is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this supports a range of open work in the place of battlements, on a balustrade. Hence rises the turret and spire, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments.

On the south side of the street of St. Thomas Apostles, an old Presbyterian place of worship, repaired in 1815, has come into the occupation of Germans of the Catholic persuasion.

Bow-Lane was formerly, from its inhabitants, called *Cordwainer-Street*: when they left it, hosiers took possession, whence it was denominated *Hosier-Lane*. Its present name is derived from its proximity to the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

On the east side of Bow-Lane is the parish church of *St. Mary Aldermary*, built by Henry Rogers, Esq. This fine church is an hundred feet in length, and sixty-three in breadth; the height of the roof forty-five feet, and that of the steeple an hundred and thirty-five. The body is enlightened by a single series of large Gothic windows. The wall has well contrived buttresses and battlements; these buttresses run up pillar fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, highly ornamented, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work, and subdivisions between them.

Basing-Lane, nearly opposite this church, contains *Gerrard's Hall Inn*, properly *Gisor's Hall*; distinguished at present by a figure, rudely carved in wood, on one side of the gate. This was certainly a large man-

sion, of which the fire of London has left the impression of some ancient windows, &c. in a wall, and in the cellars of the house; but the tale of Gerard the Giant, attached to it, is involved in fiction.

The Lutheran, or Swedish Church, lower down, in Great Trinity-Lane, stands on the site of that of Trinity the Less.

Painter-Stainers' Hall is in Little Trinity-Lane, a neat building, with a garden on the north side. The hall-room is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainscot, and the ceilings embellished with a great variety of historic and other paintings, exquisitely performed, amongst which are the portraits of King Charles the Second and his Queen Catherine, by Mr. Houseman. The various paintings represent Pallas triumphant, with the Arts, and Fame, attended by Mercury, suppressing Sloth, Envy, Pride, and the other enemies of the liberal sciences; Endymion and Diana, by Parmentier; Orpheus fleaing Pan, by Brull; Architecture of the Corinthian order, by Trevet; the Fire of London, by Waggener; Architecture of the Ionic order, by Thompson, city painter; Art and Envy, by Hondius; a portrait of Camden, the antiquary, in his herald's tabard; a bird-piece; a landscape, by Aggas; Heraclitus and Democritus, by Penn; fish and fowl, by Robinson; birds, by Borelor; fruit and flowers, by Goerbrook; a nun, by Griffier; and a fine piece of shipping, by Monami. In the front of the court-room is a fine bust of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houses in Basinghall-Street to the company, and a head of the late John Stock, Esq. of Hampstead.

Mr. Camden, his father having been a member, gave the Painter-Stainer's Company a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's day at their election; the old master drinking to the one then elected, out of

it. On this cup is the following inscription: *Guil. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampsonis Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit.* The late Sir Joshua Reynolds was also a member of this company.

At the bottom of this lane, in Thames-Street, is *Queenhithe*, in the time of the Saxons denominated Edred's Hithe.

Opposite this wharf, at the south-west angle of Little Trinity-Lane, is the Church of *St. Michael, Queenhithe*, with a plain tower, terminating in a spire, crowned with a vane in the form of a little ship. The roof is covered with tile; the walls stone: the body is divided into three aisles. The ornament of the roof is a quadrangle, bounded with fret-work; the walls are ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops; and handsome arched and circular windows. The steeple is about one hundred and thirty feet high: the length of the church seventy-one feet; its breadth forty, and its altitude thirty-nine.

Proceeding to *Bread Street Hill*, on its west side, is the site of the parish church of *St. Nicholas Olave*, destroyed by the great fire. *Bread-Street*, in which the father of Milton resided as a scrivener, contains the parish church of *St. Mildred*: the front of free-stone, the other parts brick. The roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with Purbeck stone. The pulpit and the altar-piece are handsomely adorned; and the communion table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.

The Church of *All-Hallows, Bread-Street*, was erected in 1684, and consists of a plain body with a square tower, eighty-six feet high, divided into four stages, with arches near the top. It is handsomely wainscotted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the sounding-board veneered, with a neat gallery at the west end, and a spacious altar-piece.

Having entered Cheapside, the parish church of *St.*

Mary-le-Bow, commonly called Bow Church, is one of the first objects. This work of Sir Christopher Wren has been chiefly admired for the elegance of its steeple, which is extremely light in its aspect, and though very high and full of openings, secure from any second fall by the geometrical proportion and lightness of its several parts.

The tower is square from the ground, and in this form rises to a considerable height, with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a noble, lofty, and well-proportioned arch; on two of the sides faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order: the frieze ornamented in tryglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes. Over this arch is an opening, with a small balcony, which answers to a window on the other face. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which rises a plain course, where the dial projects. Above these, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled Ionic pilasters at the sides, near the corners. The cornice over the windows supports an elegant balustrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, joining at the top, where are placed urns with flames. From this part the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, and upon this are raised a circular range of Corinthian columns, whilst the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls, extending to the body of the steeple. Above these are placed a series of composite columns, and from the entablature rises another set of scrolls, supporting the spire, which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence rises a vane in the form of a dragon.

A musical peal of ten deep-toned bells, placed here in 1762, has for some time distinguished this church.

Boyle's Lectures in defence of the Christian religion are still delivered here on the first Monday of every month, from January till May, and from September till November; and on the third Friday in February, the annual sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is preached here before the Archbishops and Bishops, the Lord Mayor, &c. Bow Church is also appropriated for the consecration of Bishops, and is the principal of the Archbishop's peculiar.

Cheapside continues, as it has long been, an epitome of the opulence and splendour of this great metropolis. This is not now evinced in the processions of gaudy pageants, nor in the occasional display of cloth of gold, as the mere trappings of royalty: real opulence and general convenience have long since taken place of these ostentatious exhibitions of the feudal times; and the blessings arising from the commerce of the country is no longer confined to the few, but so generally diffused that the pedestrian of the present day feels conscious of a superiority, in many instances, above the peer of past ages. As extremes often meet at the same point, so here, as in the heart of the city, whilst transactions of the greatest extent are carried on every day, labourers of the lowest description are to be hired early every morning, and may be found plying, in *Cheapside*, for that purpose, near the end of King-Street.

WALK VI.

From the Poultry, down the Old Jewry, to King-Street, Guildhall, Basinghall-Street, Fore-Street, Aldermanbury, North end of Wood-Street, Cripplegate, and Barbican; return through Aldersgate-Street, Falcon-Square, Noble-Street, St. Ann's-Lane, Aldersgate, St. Martin's le Grand, Cheapside, Foster-Lane, Maiden-Lane, Gutter-Lane, South end of Wood-Street, King-Street, Ironmonger-Lane, to the Poultry.

PASSING the site of *St. Mary Colechurch*, in the Old Jewry, lower down was *Mercers'-School*.

Frederick's-Place, containing some good houses, was so called from Sir John Frederick, who was Lord Mayor in 1662, and whose large house here was afterwards used as the Excise-Office.

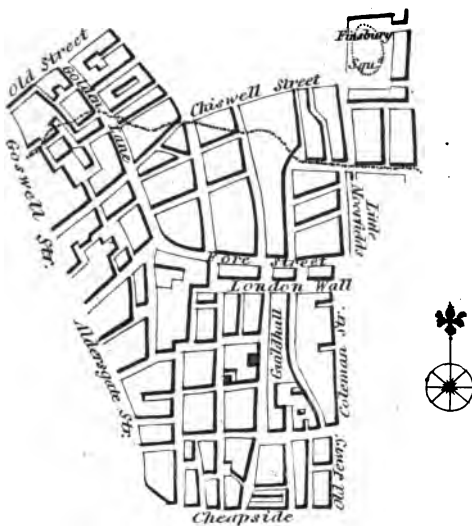
Lower down is the church of *St. Olave*, Old Jewry. The walls are partly brick, with stone facings, and door-cases; the east end is stone; the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower, with pinnacles, is also of stone. The outside of the east end is adorned with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment: the upper part of the walls, at the meeting of the roof, round the church, is enriched with cherubim, festoons, and cartouches. The south outer door-case is adorned with pilasters and entablement of the Doric order; and the interior is very handsome, and highly decorated.

On the east side of *Ironmonger-Lane* is the site of the ancient church of *St. Martin*, used now as a burial place. This church was originally known by the name of *St. Martin in the Pomery*, or Orchard; and to the east of this spot is a handsome house, once the residence of Sir Thomas Chitty, Lord Mayor of London.

At the bottom of *Ironmonger-Lane*, *Cateaton-Street*

Goldsmiths Hall:

Walk 6th



Drawn & Engraved by J. Long for the Hall, 1801.

Published by W. Clarke No. 40 & 41, Fleet Street.



St. Lawrence Church, King Street, Cheshire.
Designed by J. Goring for the Works, through London.
Published by W. Charlesworth, King Street, London.

crosses King-Street; and here we find the church of *St. Lawrence*, remarkable for the gridiron upon the spire. This church, which is now repairing and beautifying, is well built of stone; the roof flat, covered with lead; the windows below are arched, the upper ones are square. The roof is adorned with fret-work; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the east, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order, as is also an entablement on the same side. The tower of this church contains eight good bells. Over the altar is a beautiful painting of the Martyrdom of *St. Lawrence*. One of the most remarkable monuments in the interior is that of Archbishop Tillotson, who died in 1694. What is called *Lady Campden's Lecture* is preached here every Tuesday evening; as is also the annual sermon on the 29th of September, previous to the election for Lord Mayor.

Guildhall, at the north end of King-Street, is an extensive, but irregular pile of buildings of brick and stone. In the present front no part of the ancient work is retained, excepting the central archway and its supporting columns; and what has not been destroyed, has been stuccoed over, and a new architectural character given to the whole. The front now consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters, or piers, terminating above the parapet in pinnacles of three gradations, or stages, crowned with fire bosses, and ornamented with a sort of an scalloped battlement. Similar pilasters appear on the sides of the front; and all the intermediate spaces are stuck full of small windows, three in a row, with acutely pointed heads, and turns within them of seven sweeps each. The piers of the porch have oblong and pointed pannels, with an inverted arch battlement above, continued along the parapet over the archway. The parapet of the roof is decorated in a similar style, and the central

division sustains the armorial bearings of the city, supported by large dragons, with the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos*, inscribed in a compartment below. Between each row of windows is a running ornament of open flowers, and above the flutings of the pilasters are sculptures of the city mace and sword. The interior of the porch is nearly in its ancient state, displaying a two-fold division, formed by small columns supporting a groined roof, and ornamented with pointed arches, tracery, shields, and rich bosses gilt; and on one of the shields are the arms of Edward the Confessor. The great hall, though divested of its original roof, retains much of its ancient grandeur. It will contain from six to seven thousand persons. Clusters of columns support the sides, and the former have handsome bases and gilt capitals. The friezes of the entablatures display a great number of small blockings, sculptured with fanciful human heads, flowers, &c. Upon the capitals of the clustered columns are large shields, blazoned with the arms of the city companies, and other ornaments. The attic story is decorated with circular headed windows, shields, and double piers; the whole covered in by a flat pannelled ceiling. An orchestra has been erected over the principal entrance. The east end of the hall is appropriated for holding the *Court of Hustings*. The higher compartments of the window at this end, consisting of painted glass, of modern execution, represent the Royal Arms and Supporters, and the Stars and Jewels of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The west end of the hall exhibits another magnificent window, the inside of which is represented on the cover of this work. At each angle of this window, since the reparations of 1815, the two figures, called Gog and Magog, have each been placed upon a pillar, and in the centre is a handsome dial. Their height is about fourteen feet; but as they are not mentioned either by Stow or Munday, it



Engraved by George Jones from the original drawing by J. G. Smith.

Guildhall.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, April 1817.

is supposed they were not put up in Guildhall till after the Fire of London : they are said to represent a Roman and an ancient Briton.

During the latest repairs, in the course of last year, the ceiling and the walls of this hall were cleaned and newly covered. The old entrance, which led to the council-chamber, surmounted by a handsome time-piece, and several ancient emblematical figures of Saturn devouring his offspring, was closed up, and made to correspond with the other parts of the building. In lieu of this old passage, a new one was opened directly in a line with the principal entrance to the hall. On one side of this stands the monument of Nelson, and on the other side, that of Alderman Beckford, which formerly stood at the west end. The arms of the different companies were also gilded and painted, and Gog and Magog decked in brilliant gold and scarlet mantles; their armour also, and their general costume, has been beautified.

The entrance to what is called the *New Room* is from the north-west angle of the hall, near the giants; and this room is occasionally used by the commissioners for bankrupts.

The Council Chamber has also undergone several improvements; the whole of the paintings hung upon the walls being removed, and the chamber completely new painted. At the upper end, immediately behind the chair of the Lord Mayor, an elevated recess is formed to contain the statue of his present majesty. This is lined with dark grey Italian marble, and a pedestal of white marble is protruded a little way from it, to sustain the statue. In the front of this statue is the Lord Mayor's chair; and the fire-place at the lower end of the room has been removed, to give place to flues, by which this apartment has been since warmed.

Though the portraits of the judges have been taken out of the hall since the last repairs commenced, those,

with the excellent paintings which remain in the different apartments, are too numerous for a detail; but the monuments of William Beckford, Esq. the Earl of Chatham, the Right Honourable William Pitt, and that of Lord Nelson, which still decorate this noble hall, will ever be admired; and it may be only necessary to add, that a moderate consideration bestowed upon any of the officers here, for admission into the various apartments, will be more than repaid by the ample gratification of the admiring spectator.

Underneath the hall is a *crypt*, entered by a descent of several steps, and divided into aisles by clustered columns, having plinths, bases, and capitals. Some large pointed-headed windows are now walled up, and the whole only used for storing benches, tables, &c. The hall was begun in 1411, the twelfth year of Henry the Fourth, being previous to this "a little cottage."

The only external remains of Guildhall Chapel appear in the west front, adjacent to Blackwell-Hall, in a large and handsome pointed arched window, with some statues in the centre and on the sides. This building has, for several years past, been used as the Court of Requests.

Blackwell Hall, on the south side of this chapel, was formerly the dwelling of Thomas Bakewell, but has long been used as a store-house and market-place for cloths.

On the east side of Basinghall-Street, and a little to the northward of this hall, is Mason's-Alley, so called from Mason's Hall, in the south angle, at present occupied by a manufacturer.

Weaver's Hall, on the same side of the way, is handsomely built, though a brick edifice, and has a screen of the Ionic order inside.

Sambrook-Court is formed upon the site of a large house, belonging to Sir Jeremy Sambrook, formerly an eminent merchant; and this, till lately, was occupied by the truly philanthropic Dr. Lettsom.



Designed by J. H. Jones for the Public through London.

Blackwell Hall, King Street.

Published by W. Storer, New Street, London, July 1, 1847.

Coopers' Hall is nearly opposite Sambrook-Court; a handsome brick building. In this hall the Lottery-tickets have lately been drawn. Further, on the same side of the street, is the church of *St. Michael Bassishaw*. The walls of this structure, finished in 1679, are of brick, strengthened with rustic work at the corners; and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows. The steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire.

Lower down, on the opposite side of the street, is *Girdlers' Hall*; a building both handsome and convenient. Turning out of Basinghall-Street at London-Wall, we proceed westward, to Aldermanbury: at its northern extremity is the site of Elsing Spital, founded by William Elsing, citizen and mercer of London, in 1329, afterwards converted into a priory of canons regular. The window of the old church of this Spital, represented in the wood-cut, now forms a part of the north-west corner of the present church of St. Alphage.



Sion College was founded on the site of Eking Hospital, or Priory, by Thomas White, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the year 1623, with a library for the use of the studious of the London clergy, and almshouses for twenty persons, ten men and ten women; and out of the revenue for this foundation, it was ordered that the clergy should have four annual dinners, and that on those days sermons should be preached in Latin. The library and hall here are decorated with several curious portraits, paintings, &c. Opposite this college is a small burial-ground, once attached to the east end of the mother church of St. Alphage, and abuts on the ancient city wall. The present church, at the north-west corner of Aldermanbury, consists of two fronts; one in Aldermanbury, the other facing London-Wall. The former consists of a pediment supported by pillars, a Venetian, and other windows; the latter of a lofty pediment, supported by oval pillars, a plain window, and a door-case: the interior is very neat.

Returning to the southward, at the eastern entrance to Addle-Street, is *Brewers' Hall*, with a large paved court. The front of this building is on the north side, composed of a rich basement, approaching to the Tuscan order.

Returning to Aldermanbury, we arrive at the church of *St. Mary, Aldermanbury*; a stone building, with a tower and turret. The roof within is cambered, covered with lead, and supported by twelve pillars, of the composite order. The floor of the chancel is higher than that of the body of the church. At the east end, fronting Aldermanbury, is a large cornice and triangular pediment; also two large cartouches and pine apples, of carved stone. Among the monuments in the interior is a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funeral vase, to the memory of Samuel Smith, Esq. which represents a beautiful female figure, seated on a gun; her hands crossed on a fractured tostral



Drawn and Engraved by J. Johnson in the Strand, London.

From Colledge, London Wall

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Jan. 1. 1817.

column, most admirably executed by *Dominico Cardelli*, of Rome. Here, with several other persons of eminence, the infamous Judge Jeffries was interred.

Passing up Love-Lane, we come to the church of *St. Alban, Wood-Street*: the ancient structure on this spot is generally supposed to have been as early as the time of Adelstan, the Saxon, whose residence standing near it, shewed "one great tower of stone" in Stow's time. The building, both inside and outside of the present church, is of the Gothic order; and it is wainscotted round with Norway oak. The tower is of stone, built square; the eight acroters are of the Gothic kind. The height of the tower is eighty-five feet and a half; and, to the top of the pinnacles, ninety-two feet.

In addition to the Latin inscription upon the monument of Sir John Cheke, Weever mentions another, on which was the following:

Hic jacet Tom Short-hose
Sine Tombe, sine, sheete, sine Riches;
Qui vixit sine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, sine shirt, sine Breeches.

Passing down Addle-Street, we come to *Plasterers' Hall*, a spacious building, but of late years rented to manufacturers.

In Wood-Street, near Silver-Street, is *Parish Clerk's Hall*; and in this street, Silver-Street Chapel, occupied by dissenters. A little beyond, on the same side of the way, is the site of St. Olave, Silver-Street.

In Monkwell-Street, opposite, the Meeting-House, in Windsor-Court, was opened by Mr. Doolittle, in the reign of Charles the Second, as the first dissenting place of worship in London. This place was afterwards distinguished by the preaching of Dr. James Fordyce. On the west side of this street, we come to *Barbers' Hall*; a magnificent building for its time, consisting

of a spacious hall-room, court-room, and various other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkwell-Street is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations; and the whole is esteemed one of the best works of Inigo Jones. The theatre for the operations is elliptical. A fine picture, by Holbein, is preserved here—"Henry the Eighth, with all his bluntness of majesty, in the act of giving the charter to the company; and Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakespeare, are among the figures."

Opposite to this hall are alms-houses, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, and Lord Mayor in 1575, for twelve poor and aged persons, rent free. *Lamb's Chapel Court* takes its name from an ancient chapel, situate near the north-west corner of London-Wall, founded in the reign of Edward the First. There was also a well for the use of the religious, whence the street was called Monkwell-Street. In pursuance of the will of William Lamb, Esq. a rich cloth-worker in the reign of Henry the Eighth, four sermons are still preached here to the Cloth-workers' Company, upon the four principal festivals of the year. Alms and clothing are also distributed at this place.

Hart-Street, crossing the north end of Monkwell-Street, contains the alms-houses of Mr. Robert Rogers.

Going on to London-Wall, and passing a dissenting meeting-house, we come to *Curriers'-Hall*, a plain brick building on the south side of a small court, having an arched entrance with the company's arms above it.

At the north-west extremity of London-Wall-Street, Cripplegate formerly stood. Crossing Fore-Street, a part of which now resembles a market for fish, meat, &c. we proceed up White Cross-Street, passing the City Green-Yard and Sir Thomas Gresham's alms-houses, up the first turning on the right hand. The site of the Peacock Brewhouse, and several houses taken down in

Red Cross-Street and Cock-Court, is now occupied by a large brick building, the handsome entrance and keeper's-office excepted, exhibiting little more than blank walls, with pilasters, and known by the name of the *New Prison* in Whitecross-Street. This is now devoted to the exclusive accommodation of debtors; those who are freemen of the City of London, have a separate wing assigned them, and some peculiar advantages. Thus Newgate is appropriated to felons, Giltspur-Street Counter converted into a House of correction, and Ludgate principally devoted to the reception of nocturnal disturbers and the disorderly, prior to their full and permanent commitment by the magistracy of the police. The city is much indebted to the exertions of those who have effected these salutary regulations.

Grub-Street, a little to the east of Whitecross-Street, so long proverbial as being the residence of sorry authors, being spared by the great fire, still preserves several specimens of a gloomy and uncomfortable mode of building. In *Hanover-Yard*, a large house, with a porch, lately occupied by a cabinet-maker, is said to have been the residence of General Monk, probably only whilst he had his head-quarters in the city, upon the eve of the restoration. Proceeding from this court to Moor-Lane, at the north end of it, we come to Rope-maker's-Street, and a Catholic chapel, one of the first objects of the rioters' vengeance in the year 1780. Finsbury-Square having been already noticed, we return through Chiswell-Street and Beech-Lane, without meeting with any thing remarkable till we come to Red Cross-Street, containing Dr. Williams's Library, for the use of Protestant dissenting ministers. Here are a number of portraits and other curiosities; and here dissenters of all denominations may legally register the births of their children.

At the south end of this street stands the church,

of St. Giles', Cripplegate, built of stone, boulder, and brick, a spacious structure; the pillars, arches, windows, &c. are of the Gothic order. Besides a number of monuments to the memory of several eminent persons, in the front of the north gallery is a fine head, and accompaniments, by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of

JOHN MILTON,

Author of *Paradise Lost*;

Born Dec. 1608; Died Nov. 1674.

His father, John Milton, died March, 1646.

They were both interred in this church.

Samuel Whiddread, poetist.

Jewin-Street has been very much improved, in the commencement of the crescent and the erection of an elegant place of worship for the congregation under Dr. Abraham Rees.

In Paul's-Alley, on the west side of Red Cross-Street, is a meeting-house for the Sandemanian persuasion; and nearly opposite, the almshouses built by the late Sir William Staines, with another meeting-house at the corner of Barbican, built by him for the late Mrs. John Towers.

Aldersgate-Street is more remarkable for its former grandeur than its modern embellishments; and here the Half Moon Tavern, an old structure, was the resort of the wits in the reign of Charles the Second, on account of its vicinity to Lauderdale House, nearly opposite.

Of London House, in this street, no remains are left; that of Mr. Seddon, in the cabinet line, stands upon its site. Westmoreland-Buildings, a little lower down, stands upon that of a city mansion, belonging to the Nevils, Earls of Westmoreland, and which stood till within the last sixty years. Nearly opposite is Shaftsbury House, with a front adorned with Ionic pilasters,

once the habitation of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; it is now occupied by tradesmen, and a *General Dispensary* for the relief of the sick poor.

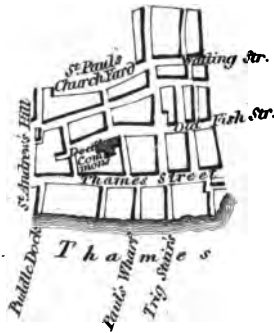
Trinity Court, on the other side of the way, was the site of an hospital or cell to the Prior of Clugay, in France: the dining-hall fronting the street still remains, having lately been occupied as a dancing-room, &c. *Little Britain* was so called, on account of its being the residence of the Dukes of Bretagne. The governors of Christ's Hospital have made an excellent improvement near the end of this street, by pulling down the Rose and Crown public-house, and several others within the gates; thus opening a fine entrance to the east of the hospital, enclosing the same with a spacious iron gate, and a dwarf wall, with handsome railing. The entrance too by the Town Ditch, towards Ball and Mouth-Street, is considerably widened.

Returning to the eastern termination of Little Britain, we come to the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, with a very plain exterior, as all the windows to the street, the east end excepted, are blocked up. This church is of brick; but several thousand pounds are said to have been expended in beautifying its interior. Nearly opposite to this end of Little Britain, in Aldersgate-Street, stood *Cook's Hall*; and further on to the south of the church, the city-gate, called *Aldersgate*. Passing through Falcon-Square, we come into *Noble-Street*, and to *Coachmakers' Hall*, long used as a debating room. At the corner of Noble-Street is the site of the Church of St. John Zachary; and a little eastward, at the end of Staining-Lane, that of St. Mary Staining. Returning towards Noble-Street and Foster-Lane, we come to *Goldsmiths' Hall*, an irregular structure of brick, with its corners wrought in rustic, of stone. The entrance is large, arched and decorated with Doric columns, supporting an arched pediment and the arms of the company. Nearly opposite to this hall is St.

Anne's Lane, with the church of *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes*, a plain brick building, erected since the fire of London; this lane leads to *St. Martin le Grand* and *Bull and Mouth-Street*; the first of these is upon the site of a very ancient religious foundation, and the latter only remarkable for a large inn, called the *Bull and Mouth*, a corruption of *Bulloign Mouth*, in memory of the famous siege of that harbour by Henry the Eighth.

Sadler's Hall stands between *Foster-Lane* and *Gutter-Lane*, in a small court, with an elegant gate to the street. Nearly at the bottom of *Foster-Lane*, by *Cheapside*, is the parish church of *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*. This steeple has been deemed one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren; and nearly opposite to this church is the site of *St. Leonard*, *Foster-Lane*. Proceeding through *Carey-Lane* into *Gutter-Lane*, we meet with *Embroiderer's Hall*, a small neat structure: at the bottom of this, in *Maiden-Lane*, is *Warchandler's Hall*, a very handsome modern building; and opposite to this, at the corner of *Staining-Lane*, is *Haberdasher's Hall*, a spacious pile of brick. Above *Maiden-Lane*, at the corner of *Huggin-Lane*, is the church of *St. Michael*, *Wood-Street*, a stone structure, but with nothing to recommend it to particular notice. *Lad-Lane* is only remarkable on account of the *Swan with Two Necks*; an inn famous for mails and stage-coaches. *Milk-Street* is memorable for being the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Thomas More. Returning through *King-Street*, formed since the fire of London, we come to *Cheapside*, where *Mercer's Hall* and *Chapel* are the most striking objects. The front of the former, towards *Cheapside*, is highly ornamented; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the arms, festoons, &c. The upper part of the balcony is adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; the intercolumnas are the figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity*, in a nich under the

Walk 7.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Long for the Walks through London.

St. Paul's School.

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cornice of the pediment, with other enrichments. The hall, with the chapel and ambulatory, are magnificent ; the piazzas of the latter being formed of large columns, and their entablature of the Doric order. The whole pile was destroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt by the company in its present form. Passing a few houses beyond Mercers' Hall, this walk terminates at the Old Jewry.

WALK VII.

From Cheapside, down Friday-Street, to Distaff-Lane, Old Change, Old Fish-Street, Labour in Vain Hill, Thames-Street, Bennet's-Hill, Knight Rider-Street, Blackfriars, Ludgate-Street, St. Paul's Church-Yard, Cheapside, to Friday-Street.

THE Church of *St. Matthew*, in Friday-Street, is a plain building, the walls and the tower being of brick, the window and door-cases stone ; but the interior has nothing remarkable.

Proceeding towards Watling-Street, we come to the parish church of *St. Augustin*, or *Austin*, finished in the year 1695. This church, in old records, was said to be *Ad Portam*, because it stood by the gate to *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, from Watling-Street.

The *Old Change* derived its name from a building for the receipt of bullion to be coined. Here is the charity-school for Cordwainers' Ward ; and at the south-west angle of the street, the Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, Old Fish-Street, a small but well-proportioned structure. Old Fish-Street took its name from fishmongers residing there, and having two halls on the spot. Labour

in Vain Hill, now Old Fish-Street Hill, probably received its name from its steep ascent. It had once a noble mansion on its summit, occupied by several persons of eminence, and among them a Bishop of Hereford, in the year 1517. The Church of *St. Mary, Monkhaw* stands on the site of the ancient chapel belonging to this house.

Returning up *Labour in Vain Hill*, we observe in Old Fish-Street the Church of *St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey*. The present edifice is of stone, with a steeple of rather a whimsical taste: the interior contains nothing worthy of particular notice. Opposite this church is *Distaff-Lane*, and near the top of it *Cordwainers'-Hall*, a handsome structure, faced with stone, and containing several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and the residence of the officers. Pursuing the walk down Friday-Street to Bread-Street Hill, we come to Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Timber-Street, near Broken Wharf, once the residence of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, which, being deserted, became the city brewhouse. The hall was standing in Stow's time. Opposite to this wharf is the parish church of *St. Mary Somer's Hythe, or Somerset*, with a high, well-proportioned tower, crowned, at each angle, with vases on pedestals. Near Trig-Lane is Boss-Alley, so called from a boss, or water-course.—*Blacksmith's Hall* stands upon Lambert-Hill; a very good building, with stately apartments, though deserted by the company.

Returning to Thames-Street, and proceeding westward, we approach St. Peter's Hill, and the site of the ancient church of *St. Peter the Little*. Opposite the north end of St. Peter's Hill is the handsome house built for the town-residence of Sir Robert Ladbrooke, father of the city from 1756 to 1773.

Barnet's Hill.—Here is the College of Arms, com-

mostly called the Herald's Office. The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment: the sides, conformable to this, have arched pediments, which are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; and all the offices are spacious and convenient. The north-west corner of this building, erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale, is a uniform quadrangle; and the hollow arch of the gateway has been esteemed a great curiosity.

Crossing Knight Rider's Street, the next object of curiosity is *Doctor's Commons*, built upon the ruins of the house given by Dr. Harvey; previous to which, the civilians and canonists were badly accommodated near Paternoster-Row.

At the bottom of St. Bennet's Hill is the Church of *St. Benedict*, commonly called *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*, built of brick and stone, of the Corinthian order, the outside being ornamented with several festoons, carved in stone. Westward of Paul's Wharf was *Scroop's Inn*, a town-residence of that noble family; but the principal object on this spot was *Baynard's Castle*, being one of the two castles built on the west side of the city, with walls and ramparts, as mentioned by Fitz-Stephen. A part of the site of this castle, which gave name to the ward, now containing Castle-Street, &c. is also occupied by the Carron Works, and the Castle Baynard Copper Company's House and Wharf.

Ascending St. Andrew's-Hill, we come to the Church of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, a plain but neat building of brick and stone, the body well-enlightened by two rows of windows: excepting an open balustrade at the top, the tower is plain. This church contains a tablet to the memory of the Rev. William Romaine, M. A. one of its most eminent rectors.

Proceeding to the northward, up Water-Lane, we

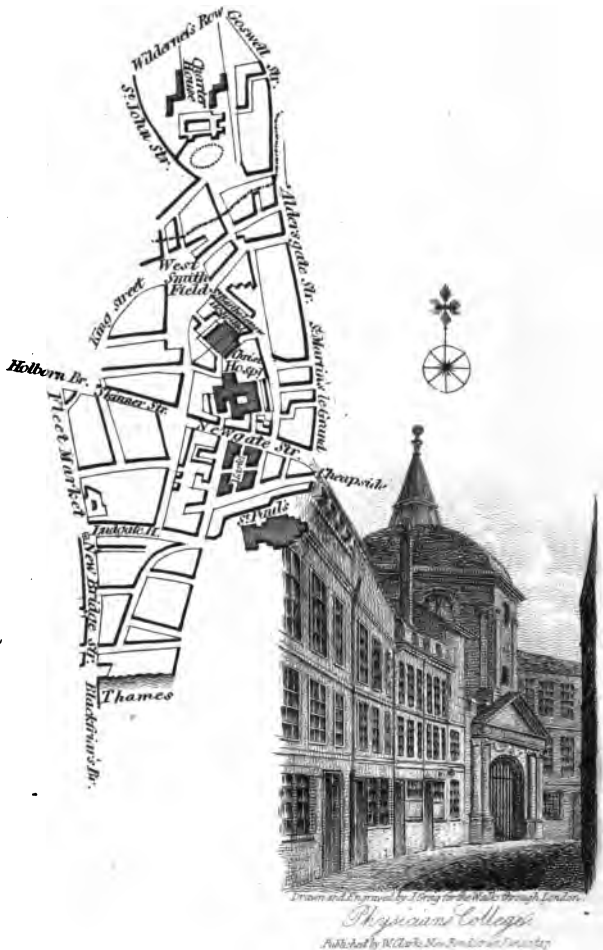
come to *Apothecaries' Hall*, a handsome edifice, with a plain front, and gate leading to an open court. Here are two large laboratories, where medicines are prepared, and drugs of all kinds sold to the faculty, or others.

Proceeding to St. Paul's Church-Yard, at the east end, we come to *St. Paul's School*, a very handsome edifice. The central building, containing the school, is of stone, is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of large windows, raised a considerable height from the ground. The centre is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, with the founder's arms placed in a shield. A figure upon the apex represents Learning. There are two square windows under this pediment, and on each side two circular ones, crowned with busts; the spaces between them are handsomely ornamented by work in relievo. A handsome balustrade runs upon a level with the foot of the pediment, on each side of which there is a large bust, with a radiant crown, between two flaming vases.

The sur-master's house has a very handsome front, answerable to the high master's house at the north end of the school, on which is inscribed, *Ædes Præceptoris Grammatices*.

From St. Paul's Church-Yard we proceed to Cheapside, through the Old Change, and return to the commencement of this walk, at Friday-Street.

Walk 8th



WALK VIII.

From St. Paul's Cathedral and Church-Yard to Ludgate-Street, Stationers' Hall, Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row, Newgate-Market, Ivy-Lane, Lovel's-Court, Pannier-Alley, Newgate-Street, Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Charter House, Smithfield, Ludgate, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars'-Bridge, Fleet-Market, Fleet Prison, and Skinner-Street.

IN our notice of St. Paul's Cathedral, being circumscribed in our limits, we must confine ourselves as nearly as possible to an accurate outline, and, as in other instances, to a minute detail of recent improvements and alterations.

This structure is built of Portland-stone, in the form of a cross. Over the space where the lines of that figure intersect each other, is a stately dome; and on the summit of this a beautiful lanthorn, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony. On the lanthorn rests a gilded ball and a cross. This church is adorned with three porticoes; one facing the west, and the other two facing the north and south. The western portico consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns; over these are eight more of the composite order, which support a grand pediment, and this contains the principal events in the life of St. Paul in *bass relievo*. This grand portico rests on an elevated base; the ascent to a flight of twenty-two square steps of black marble. The portico at the northern entrance consists of a dome, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve circular steps of black marble. Over the dome is a pediment, the front being adorned with the royal arms, regalia, and other ornaments. The portico at the southern entrance is similar, except-

ing the ascent, which consists of twenty-five steps, the ground on that side of the cathedral being proportionably lower than the other; and the entablature, which represents a phoenix rising from the flames, by Cibber. Underneath is the word *RESURGAM*. At the eastern extremity of the church there is a circular projection, forming a recess within, for the communion-table.

The walls of this cathedral are wrought in rustic, strengthened and adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, the lower row being of the Corinthian, and the upper of the composite order. The northern and southern sides of this magnificent structure have an air of uncommon elegance, and the corners of the western front are crowned with turrets of an airy and light form. This front is extremely noble, and has therefore been accurately delineated in one of the plates of this work. The inside of St. Paul's is so much inferior in beauty to its exterior, that, till the monuments increased, it was almost destitute of decoration. The entire pavement is of marble, consisting of square slabs, alternately black and white; the floor of the altar is of the same kind of marble, mingled with porphyry, and is adorned with four seated pilasters, painted and veined with gold. Eight beautiful Corinthian columns of black and white marble support the organ gallery; and the reading-desk is composed of an eagle with expanded wings, standing on a pillar surrounded with rails, the whole being of gilded brass. The length within of this cathedral is five hundred feet, the breadth two hundred and fifty; from the marble pavement to the top of the cross is three hundred and forty; and the circumference two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet. A dwarf stone wall, supporting an elegant balustrade of cast-iron, surrounds the church, and separates the church-yard, or area, from a spacious carriage-way on the south side. Near the entrance of this area from



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St. Paul's Cathedral

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the west, stands the marble statue of Queen Anne, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, surrounded by four emblematical figures, representing Great-Britain, France, Ireland, and America.

In the open part of this cathedral the stranger is struck with the appearance of a number of tattered flags, the trophies of British valour. Those over the aisle, leading from the western door, were taken in part during the war for American independence, and the rest by the Duke of York at Valenciennes. Those on both sides near the north door are French, taken by Lord Howe, in June, 1794: opposite to these, on the right, are the Spanish flags, taken by Lord Nelson, in 1797; and on the left are those taken from the Dutch by Lord Duncan at Camperdown, and by Lord Keith at the Cape of Good Hope.

The interior of the east end of the church exhibits a variety of fine sculpture, particularly the cypher, W. R. in a compartment of palm branches surmounted by an imperial crown, in honour of the then reigning sovereign, King William the Third.

St. Paul's Church is open for divine service three times every day in the year; at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and seven in winter; a quarter before ten in the forenoon, and a quarter after three in the afternoon: at all other times the doors are shut, no persons being admitted but those who are willing to pay for seeing the church, or its curiosities. Entrance is always to be had at the north door, where a person attends to pass the visitors to the staircase by which they ascend to the whispering gallery, the top, &c. for which this attendant demands four-pence. For each of the curiosities, the library, the model, &c. there is a separate charge.

On viewing the interior of St. Paul's from the great west entrance, the eye dwells with much admiration on the grandeur of the perspective; though, on more at-

tentive examination, the ponderous masses of its vast piers are found to give a heaviness to the prospect, and the side aisles are deemed disproportionably narrow. The vaulting of this church, however, merits great praise for its light and elegant construction: in this each division forms a low dome, the base being encircled by a rich wreath of artificial foliage. The whole vault consists of twenty-four cupolas cut off semi-circularly, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other way with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles, the small cupolas are both ways cut into semi-circular sections, altogether exhibiting a graceful geometrical form. The arches and wreaths are of stone carved; the spandrils between are of sound brick invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone: these have large planes between the stone ribs. The circular pannels and the spandrils of the vaulting of the aisles are separated by shields, bordered with acanthus leaves, fruits, and flowers. The alcoves for the windows are finely disposed, and their arches are filled with sexagon, octagon, and other pannels. The whole church, above the vaulting, is substantially roofed with oak, covered with lead. The Morning-Prayer Chapel, on the north side, and the Consistory on the south, occupy the respective extremities of the western transept, which is an elegant part of the building; these are divided from the aisles by insulated columns and screens of ornamental carved work. The dome, it should be observed, is an octagon formed by eight massive piers with their correlative apertures; four of these, forty feet wide, terminate the middle aisles, and the others are only twenty-eight feet: the spandrils between the arches above form the area into a circle, which is crowned by a large cantilever cornice, partly supporting, by its projection, the Whispering Gallery. Above, from a double plinth over

the cornice of the pilasters, springs the internal dome, the contour being composed of two segments of a circle.

The best stations for viewing the paintings in the cupola is the Whispering Gallery, the ascent to which is the same as to the top, by a spacious circular staircase in the south-west projection of the principal transept. This gallery encircles the lower part of the dome, and extends to the extreme edge of the great cantilever cornice, but is made perfectly safe by a handsomely-wrought gilt railing. Here forcibly shutting the door causes a strong reverberating sound not unlike the rolling of thunder, and also a sensible vibration in the building; whilst a low whisper breathed against the wall may be accurately distinguished by an attentive ear on the opposite side.

The decease of Howard, the *Philanthropist*, who expired at Cherson, in Russian Turkey, in 1790, was the immediate event that led to the erection of monuments in this church. It was suggested that the dean and chapter should be solicited to grant their permission for the erection of a statue of Howard, when it was intimated, that as this would become a precedent for future application, no monument should be erected unless the design was first approved of by a committee of the Royal Academicians.

Though the permission for Howard's statue was first granted, that of the celebrated Dr. Johnson was prior in its erection.

Against the south-west pier is placed the statue of Sir William Jones, by Mr. Bacon, jun. in the act of study, leaning on *THE INSTITUTES OF MENU*, with an inscription. The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, by Mr. Flaxman, with a Latin inscription. In the south transept are the monuments of Captain Burgess and Captain Faulkner; the pannel over his tomb is to the memory of Captain

R. W. Miller. The opposite pannel is appropriated to Captain Hardinge; the work executed by the late Mr. Charles Manning. The monument of Major General Dundas, by Mr. Bacon, jun. is in the north transept; and that opposite, to the memory of the late Captain Westcott, is by Mr. Banks. Near to this is the monument of Generals Crauford and Mackinnon, by Mr. Bacon, jun. A tabular monument, to the Major-Generals Mackenzie and Langworth, occupies the opposite pannel. The recess under the west window of the north transept exhibits a group in honour of Lord Rodney, by Mr. Charles Rossi; and the opposite recess is filled with a monument to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou, by the same artist. Under the east window of the south transept is a monument to Earl Howe, by Mr. Flaxman, the inscription expressing that it was erected at the public expense to his memory. The monumental group erected in honour of Sir Ralph Abercrombie is under the opposite window of the transept, and is the work of Mr. Westmacott. Sir John Moore's monument, by Mr. Bacon, jun. represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory. The corresponding window is reserved for a monument to Lord Collingwood, executing by Mr. Westmacott. That of Marquis Cornwallis is placed against one of the great piers between the dome and the choir; and the corresponding situation, at present unoccupied, is intended for another, by Mr. Flaxman, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, who was buried under the dome of this cathedral, in 1806. The pannel above contains Captain Duff's monument, who fell at Trafalgar, by Mr. Bacon; and the alto relievo, in the opposite pannel, is to the memory of Captain John Cook, of the *Bellerophon*, killed in the battle of Trafalgar. Last, but not least, we would direct the stranger's attention to a plain marble slab under the organ leading to the choir, that commemorates the

architect under whose superintendence the cathedral was rebuilt, with a Latin inscription thus translated :

“ Underneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of this church and this city ; who lived upwards of ninety years ; not for himself, but for the public good.

Reader ! would you search out his monument ?

LOOK AROUND.”

The canons residentiary preach alternately every Sunday afternoon ; and there is also a sermon every church holiday at St. Paul's, and on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. The choral service is performed daily in great perfection, when the solemn harmonies of Tallis, Gibbons, and Purcell, the lighter compositions of Boyce and Kent, and the sublime chorusses of Handel, may be heard with great effect. But the greatest treat for the admirers of sacred harmony is the Music Meeting, in the month of May, for the benefit of widows and orphans of necessitous clergymen : one of the royal dukes, the Lord Mayor, most of the bishops, and many other distinguished characters, attend as stewards. Every visitor is expected to contribute to the charity on entering the church, but no ticket is required.

Another meeting equally honourable, and still more gratifying to the benevolence of the age, is held in the month of June, when from eight to ten thousand children, clothed and educated in the Parochial Schools, are here assembled from all parts of this vast metropolis. The conspicuous manner in which these children are seated, in a temporary erection beneath the dome, in a kind of amphitheatre, has an astonishing effect upon the mind of sensibility reflecting upon the numbers thus rescued from vice and misery, and introduced into the paths of virtue and happiness. Taking this object into consideration, this cathedral was never more dis-

tinguished than in June, 1814, when it was visited by the Prince Regent of England, and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with several other noble personages, for the purpose of witnessing the annual assemblage of the charity children: the temporary alterations were then considerable, and corresponded with the magnificence of the visitors. A boarded avenue was made from the door under the western portico to the bottom of the stone steps, twenty feet wide. From the great western door was another avenue, railed off on each side to the iron gate in front of the choir, covered with crimson cloth and matted. A company of soldiers were stationed in the area, and the avenue lined with a double file as far as the circle under the dome: round this circle was a row of sailors supporting different flags, and in the centre some officers with colours. From this space into the centre of the church, which was occupied by the royal pew, the yeomen of the guard were placed in full dress. The pew for the Prince Regent was built at the entrance of the chancel under the organ-loft, elevated about eighteen inches above the floor. A beautiful canopy of crimson velvet, with tassels and rich gilt ornaments, was suspended from the chain which supports the great brass chandelier, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume, with the regal coronet underneath, and decorated with appropriate embellishments. From this pew up to the great window were rows of benches for the accommodation of the deans and other members of the church. Among the numerous seats appropriated to different descriptions of persons, the top one for the City Corporation, was nearly as high as the cornice under the Whispering Gallery. On each side of the circle to the door of the chancel were two fine temporary galleries for the attendants of the Lord Chamberlain. On each side of the royal pew were seats for the heralds. The Archbishop of Canterbury's

box was on the right, and the Lord Privy Seal on the left. Between the royal pew and the reading desk was the Woolsack, with twenty-four seats, for the Master of the Rolls, Vice Chancellor, and Judges. Instead of the iron gate, on this occasion, a pair of glass folding-doors were made, for the purpose of screening off the cold, or draught of air, which might have been felt as an inconvenience in the royal box, and which it would have been well to have continued for winter use, at least in a church that being always without fire, is constantly cold.

Underneath the cathedral formerly stood the parish church of St. Faith, being first called *Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidei in Cryptis*; or the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground, being situated at the west end of Jesus Chapel, under the choir of this cathedral. Part of the church-yard belonging to St. Faith's parish was taken to enlarge the street at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, and the remainder of this ground serves as a burial place for the adjacent parishes. This church was demolished to make way for the enlargement of St. Paul's, between the years 1251 and 1256, though a part still remained under the choir for the parishioners of St. Faith, as their parish church.

The Chapter-House, on the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, is a handsome modern brick building, in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury meet when summoned by the king's writ.

The first place on the north side of Ludgate-Street is *Ave Maria Lane*, inhabited by booksellers, printers, and other traders. On the west side is an open square court, containing Stationers'-Court and Stationers'-Hall. The approach to this hall is very airy and capacious; an iron railing incloses a court before the structure, which, within a few years past, has been cased with stone, and the windows arched and sashed. A circular flight of stone steps face the grand entrance

on the left. The interior is noble, and the hall and court-rooms contain a number of excellent paintings.

This hall stands on the site of a spacious building, belonging to John, Duke of Bretagne, and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third; and falling to other noblemen, was called Bergavenny-House, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when being disused, the Company of Stationers purchased it and rebuilt it of wood: being destroyed by the great fire, the present structure was afterwards built. A small passage leads from Stationers'-Court to Amen Corner.

Paternoster-Row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers. It received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of paternosters, beads, rosaries, &c. during the times of superstition. It was afterwards famous for lacemen, mercers, and other businesses of a like nature.

Newgate Market.—This is commodious and contained in a square, and is a common market every day in the week for all kinds of provisions, though the meat market for country dealers is confined to Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The nuisances in the avenues of this market, particularly those which arise from the slaughter-houses in Warwick-Lane, notwithstanding the efforts made to remove them by some respectable inhabitants, still continue to annoy and endanger the lives and the safety both of passengers and inhabitants.

Ivy-Lane was so called on account of the ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses that stood in this avenue.

Lovells'-Court, in Paternoster-Row, is built on the site of a mansion anciently belonging to the Earls of Bretagne, and afterwards to the family of Lovell.

Queen Arm's Passage, opposite to Minor Canon Alley, has been noted many years past, for the public

ordinary known by the name of Dolly's Beef Steak House and Queen's Head Tavern.

Pannier-Alley is named from a stone monument, erected on the 6th of August, 1688, having the figure of a pannier, on which a naked boy is sitting with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and foot, and underneath the following couplet :

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Newgate-Street.—*Bagnio-Court* here is supposed to have been the first bagnio, or bath, for sweating and hot bathing in England : it afterwards became a hotel or lodging-house.

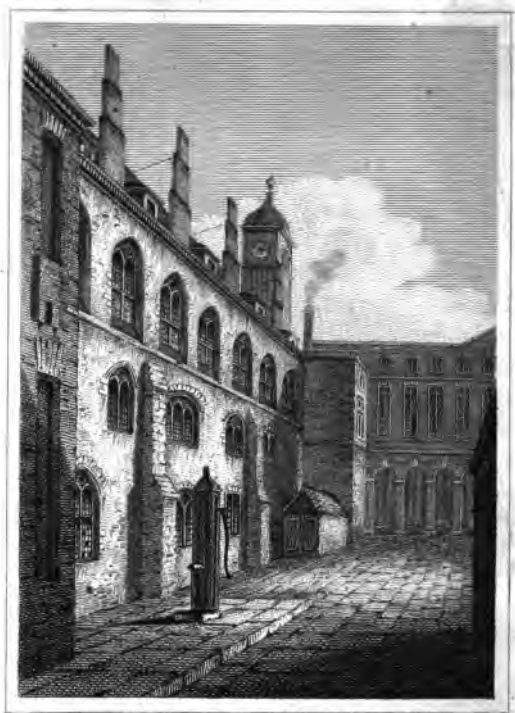
Over the entrance of *Bull Head Court* is a small stone, sculptured with the figures of *William Evans*, the gigantic porter belonging to Charles I. and his diminutive fellow-servant, *Jeffery Hudson*, dwarf to the said monarch, as represented in the wood-cut.



Jefferey Hudson, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up at table in a cold pie at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance was presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who retained him in her service: he was then but eighteen inches in height. In a masque at court, the gigantic potter drew him out of his pocket, to the surprise of all the courtiers. He is said not to have grown any taller till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1664, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with a gentleman named Crofts, whom he challenged. Mr. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback: Crofts was shot dead the first fire. Jefferey returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the gate-house at Westminster, on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. He died in confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. Ashmole's Museum at Oxford contained his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings; the former of blue satin, slashed and ornamented with blue and white silk; the two latter were of one piece of blue satin.

The church of St. Nicholas Shambles formerly occupied the site of *Bull Head Court*, and received this name from the shambles which stood in the middle of the street, on the north side of which was a lane called Pentecost-Lane, like Warwick-Lane at present nearly filled with slaughter-houses.

Grey Friars.—This ancient structure, part of which is still standing, derives its origin from a religious order, founded by *St. Francis D'Assisi*, in 1228, and was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward the First.



Engraved by E. Roberts from a Drawing by J. Whitehead for the Walls, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Part of the Ancient Buildings, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Nov. 1. 1846.

Christ Church is situated behind the houses on the north side of Newgate-Street, and was the church belonging to the Grey Friars, which was given for a parish church by Henry the Eighth after the Reformation, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate Market and St. Nicholas in the Shambles.

That the old church of the Grey Friars was a magnificent structure, is confirmed by Weever in his "Funeral Monuments," who informs us, that here were buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, thirty-five knights, &c. in all, six hundred and sixty-three persons of quality were interred here, before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, besides a great number of marble grave-stones.

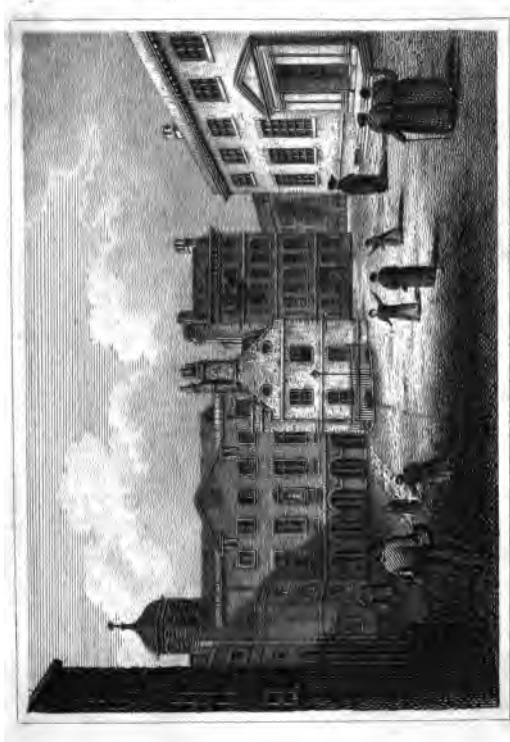
This church, three hundred feet long, eighty-nine broad, and sixty-four feet two inches high, was burnt down in the great fire of London, since which, only the choir, or east end, has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it: this tower is square and of considerable height, crowned with a light and handsome turret neatly adorned: the interior is correspondent. There are very large galleries on the north, south, and west sides, for the use of the scholars of Christ's Hospital, with a stately organ in the centre. Here the Spital sermons have been preached in the Easter week, since they were discontinued at St. Bride's, Fleet-Street; and an annual sermon is also preached on St. Mathew's Day, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and governors of Christ's Hospital, after which the senior scholars make Latin and English orations in the great hall, preparatory to their being sent to the University.

Christ's Hospital.—This was founded by Edward the Sixth. Of the ancient buildings remaining, there is an old cloister of the Grey Friars, part of their priory. It serves for a public thoroughfare from

Newgate-Street to Smithfield, and is a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather. The reparations which this part underwent by Sir Christopher Wren, have nearly deprived it of its ancient appearance.

The new Grammar-school is a very commodious structure, well adapted to its intention. The Writing-school, at the end of the great hall, is very lofty and airy, and was founded by Sir John Moor, Knt. and Alderman of the City; and contains a desk at which three hundred boys may sit and write. This school rests upon columns, and the space beneath is allotted for play and exercise. Sir John Moor's statue, in white marble, at full length, is placed in the front of the building. The expenditure of the whole establishment of this hospital has been estimated at 30,000*l.* per annum.

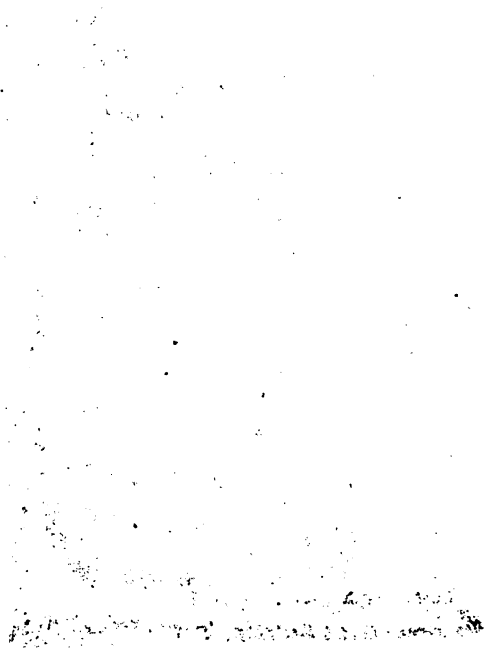
Many great and gross abuses having been represented as subsisting in the disposal of the funds of this hospital, it induced Mr. Waithman, one of the Common Council for Farringdon without, to institute an enquiry, the result of which made it evident, that instead of being a benefit to the children of the poor and friendless, it was engrossed almost exclusively by the *rich*. It had long been known that presentations, instead of being given, had been sold by some of those who had the disposal of them, at an average of about thirty guineas each. It even appeared, that a clergyman in Middlesex, with a living not less than 1200*l.* per annum, had solicited and received a presentation for one of his sons from a member of the county.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1810, Mr. Waithman brought in the report of the committee appointed, to consider of the conduct of the governors of Christ's Hospital, which stated, that upon consulting Mr. Samuel Romilly and Mr. Bell, they recommended the petitioning of the Lord Chancellor; and the committee was therefore requested to



Designed by J. G. Smith and W. H. Smith, London.

Christ's Hospital

Printed by W. H. Smith and Co. London.



prepare a petition accordingly. Unhappily the inefficiency of this enquiry appeared very striking, after waiting some years for its aid ; as at a meeting of the Common Council, in the beginning of January, 1816, Mr. Waithman said, the way in which the Hospital Committee managed was, that the members of it were for life, and they elected new ones to fill up the vacancies occasioned by death in their own number. The children were admitted by the almoners ; and, in many instances, the children of persons possessing six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and even some of 1200*l.* a year had been admitted : yet when an enquiry was instituted into these abuses, he found not one commoner or alderman to stand by his side, or to support him. The great fault lay in the composition of this committee, four or five of whom managed the whole of the affairs of the hospital completely. The committee ought to be elected annually. He then moved, that this memorial be referred to the committee for enquiring into the affairs of Christ's Hospital.

Mr. Jacks and Sir W. Curtis wished it to be referred to the committee of City Lands, and Mr. Waithman, again foiled in his laudable efforts, withdrew his motion.

It is remarkable that since this perversion of these noble funds has been increasing, a circumstance not sufficiently noticed will appear evident in its object to the judicious observer. As testimonies to the original design of this foundation, a statue of a Blue Coat Boy in each of the four corners of the cloisters had, within the recollection of several persons living, the following painted notice underneath :

“ This is Christ's Hospital, where poor Blue Coat Boys are harboured and educated.”

What sacrilegious hand removed this salutary land-

mark, set up by the piety of our ancestors, we cannot at this distance of time point out. It would seem that some reasons, not the most commendable, must have been felt for getting rid even of these dumb witnesses; or, that modern pride and false refinement could not bear the implication that the objects of this charity were still, as they were originally termed, "The children of poor distressed men and poor distressed women."

However, that the public may be satisfied with the excellent mode of education pursued in this national institution, the various specimens of the boys' performances are exhibited at stated times in the great hall.

"The Public Suppers," in the great hall, from Christmas till Easter, commence about six o'clock. Three tables are covered with neat cloths, wooden platters, little wooden buckets for beer, with bread, butter, &c. The ceremony commences with three strokes of a mallet, producing the most profound silence. One of the seniors having ascended the pulpit, reads a chapter from the Bible; and during prayers the boys stand and pronounce the Amen all together. A hymn, sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ, concludes this part of the solemnity. At the supper, the Treasurer, governors, and persons admitted by tickets, which are easily obtained, are seated at the south end of the hall. The Master, Steward, Matron, &c. are at the north end, with several nurses at the tables to preserve regularity. At the conclusion of the supper, the doors of the adjoining wards are thrown open, and the boys proceed in the following order:—The nurse; a boy carrying two lighted candles; others with bread-baskets and trays, and the remainder in pairs, who all pay their obedience as they pass.

In a niche over the avenue into the hospital, from the passage leading from Newgate-Street to the west

door of Christ's Church, is the statue of Edward the Sixth, as represented in the wood-cut. That of Charles the Second embellishes the entrance of the hospital from Newgate-Street, opposite Warwick-Lane, still called *Grey Friars*.



A passage from under the Writing-school, through the court called the Cloisters, leads to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. * This structure, founded mostly on the site of the hospital built by Rahere, was begun by Gibbs, in 1730. The exterior towards Giltspur-Street is a good piece of Doric architecture, with a large gate and foot-way on each side and two round windows; the basement is rustie, and four pillars support an entablature and a pediment. In the centre are two plain, and a handsome Venetian window; over them a circular and two attic windows. In the tympanum are well sculptured enrichments. The north portal

faces Smithfield ; here the entrance appears too diminutive ; the basement is rustic, through which is a very large arch. A good figure of Henry the Eighth stands on a pedestal over the key-stone in a niche, guarded by two pillars on each side of the Corinthian order. Underneath the statue of Henry is the following inscription :

“ St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, founded by Rahere Anno 1122, refounded by Henry the Eighth, 1546.”

Above is a severed circular pediment ; on the segment of this recline two emblematic human figures, one representing lameness, the other sickness : the pilasters supporting the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes. Under the grand pediment is a clock, with several embellishments ; the tympanum is ornamented with the arms of England. The grand pile next Smithfield is well worthy of notice. The staircase was painted by Hogarth at his own expense. The principal subjects are, The Good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda. In another part is Rahere laying the foundation stone of the first hospital ; a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks, &c. The hall at the head of the staircase is a grand and spacious apartment, and contains portraits of Henry the Eighth, Charles the Second, and a fine full-length of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, who left 500*l.* per annum for the improvement of the diet, and 100*l.* per annum to purchase linen for the patients. Here is a fine portrait of Percival Pott, Esq. many years an eminent surgeon to this hospital, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The centre of the great quadrangle has lately been ornamented with a curious cylindrical pump enclosed within a handsome iron railing, for the use of the hospital. The water is drawn from a very deep spring on



Drawn and Engraved by T. H. Room, for the Walks through London.

Entrance to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from Smithfield.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Nov. 21. 1796.

the spot, evidently connected with another spring which supplied the late Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse in Chiswell-Street; because, when much water was drawn at either place, the other failed.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, formerly the chapel of the hospital, stands on the side of the large entrance from Smithfield: the tower is ancient; the form of the building is Gothic: at the south-west corner is a small turret: a large window on the side of the passage displays the arms of Mr. Henry Andrews, Alderman, 1666. The south side contains mullioned windows, now stopped up, and some ancient sculpture of the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaled with the bearings of Henry the Second, under an imperial crown, and angels with blank shields.

West Smithfield is so called to distinguish it from East Smithfield, near the Tower of London. Smithfield always was and still continues a market-place for cattle, hay, and stray; and once in the year, at Bartholomew tide, old stile, it is noted for the annual nuisance, called Bartholomew Fair. This originated in a charter granted by Henry the Second to the priory of Bartholomew, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, separated from Smithfield by walls and gates that were locked every night.

The spot in the centre of the pens, and opposite the Hospital Gate, on which the martyrs suffered, was long held in remembrance near a large board, on which was painted the regulations of the market: the ground about the stake was paved with stones in a circular form for some yards round. This board has been lately removed, and a lamp with a large gas light fixed up in its room.

At the north-east angle of West Smithfield, near the end of Duke-Street, stands the parish church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*.—This is a spacious and ancient

building of the Norman and Gothic, or Saracenic style with a strong timber roof: the walls of the church are of stone and brick, and the steeple of brick with battlements. It is impossible better to delineate these visible remains than by following the author of *Londinium Redivivum*. "This side of Smithfield," he observes, "contains a fragment once an entrance to this church, with beautiful ribs, sculptured into roses and zigzag ornaments. It serves as a passage to the iron gates of the church-yard, through which the mutilated half of the priory may be seen, fronted by a flimsy screen of brick placed against the massy old arches of Norman architecture." The ground has been raised several feet on the pavement of the old church. The wall on the south side is tolerably perfect, and serves as the back of a public house, now placed where the north cloister stood. Smoke and ill usage have given it the appearance of the ruins of a dungeon. The tower of the church, which has a small turret, is of red brick, bearing the date of 1688 upon it, and is embattled with two buttresses: this front has a large door and a very large window.

On turning to the right we pass along the narrow part of the close, between the site of the ancient cloisters, and Duke-Street, formerly called Duck-Lane. This part has been almost entirely demolished, and is only discernible by the partial remains of the old walls. The beautiful eastern cloister across the area is used as farriers' sheds, stabling, &c. The arches, groins, and key stones, are still tolerably perfect. The "Cloister stable" is ninety-five feet long and fifteen broad. The passage before-mentioned leads to that part of the close, now a decent square, called *Great St. Bartholomew's Close*. Entering from Little Britain, we directly face the Refectory; but every vestige of its ancient architecture is either destroyed or covered with brick-work casings: the roof however remains nearly in its pristine



Designed and Engraved by J. Gouge for the MS. through London

Part of the Charter House

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Oct. 1846.

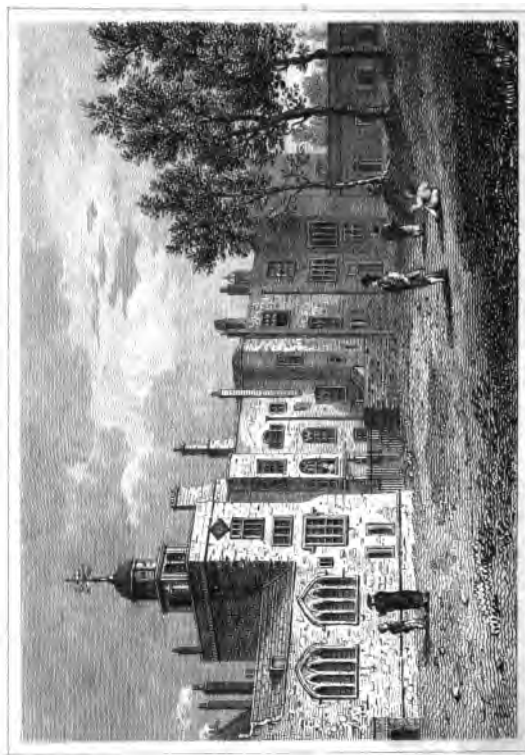
state. In the north-east corner of the close a passage, now called *Middlesex Passage*, has evidently been cut through some cellars of the Refectory; and here the solidity of the old walls may be seen, having massy arches and stout groins. A passage to this Refectory at the south end of the eastern cloister, fifty-three feet by twenty-six, is still visible as it turns to the north, where part of the old walls and battered windows may also be seen. The dormitory is now occupied by Mr. Barlow, a mason, and Mr. Sherwood, an auctioneer.

Little Bartholomew Close contained the prior's stables; but their exact site is not known. This extends to Cloth Fair. About a century past a gateway was standing, leading to the wood-yard, kitchen, and other inferior offices: a mulberry-tree grew near it; and here was also a promenade; but the immoralities of this spot were complained of in very strong terms by the author of the *Observer* of August 21, 1703.

Till within the last fifty years there was a window which opened from a meeting-house in *Middlesex-Court* into the church: at this period this singular aperture was closed up. This meeting is supposed to have belonged to *Middlesex-House*, and might have been a chapel, as in a corner of it, some years back, a very antique piece of sculpture used to be seen, representing the figure of a priest with a child in his arms; and several niches appear to have been occupied by the same kind of ornament. More of the remains of this large church are still visible in a narrow alley running between that and Cloth Fair.

Crossing *Long-Lane*, now fast improving and widening, which, from a narrow filthy street, promises shortly to become a very good thoroughfare, we enter *Charter-House-Street*, an avenue that leads to the square of that name: the north side is occupied by the hospital and other buildings of *The Charterhouse*, corruptly called *The Charter-House*.—The origin of this religious foun-

dation is ascribed to the dreadful pestilence, which, in 1308, desolated England and great part of Europe: this spot having been consecrated by the Bishop of London for a place of burial, it appears that during this plague upwards of fifty thousand persons were interred upon it, who had been the victims of the pestilence. Sir Walter Manny, for building this monastery, had purchased thirteen acres and one rood of ground; this, with three acres more, called *Pardon Church-Yard*, Sir Walter gave to the prior and monks. The monastery, in the time of Henry the Eighth, having been bestowed on Sir Edward North, it was sold by his son to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, from whom it descended to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and was afterwards called Howard-House, by which name it was purchased of the Earl of Suffolk, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. the founder of this hospital: it consisted of four or five courts, a wilderness, gardens, orchards, walks, &c. The benevolent founder did not live to see the hospital finally settled; but, in 1614, three years after Mr. Sutton's death, in the reign of James the First, it was opened by his executors for the entry of the gentlemen, scholars, and others. Mr. Sutton's will was dated the 2d day of November, 1611. The gate of the first court of these ancient remains, opening into Charter-House Square, leads to a long gallery with windows of the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's time; an arched way, over which are the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton, leads to another court, formed on the east side by the hall: a small portico before the door has the arms of James the First: to the right is a buttress and two large windows with lancet-shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows, and above the door, one, with nine divisions. At the south end is a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a smaller. The roof is slated of a stone colour, supporting a small cupola. The interior



Designed & Engraved by T. H. Johnson for the Public through J. C. Smith

The Charter House

Published by W. A. R. New Bond Street, London

is a large room, and the galleries are elaborately enriched, and the whole painted of a stone colour: some stained glass remains in the windows, and there is a portrait of the founder at the upper end. The old Court Room is a venerable apartment, fitted up by the Duke of Norfolk, during his residence here, in the reign of James the First. This, with the Chapel, the Governor's room, &c. are well worth seeing, on account of the paintings and other embellishments, and especially Mr. Sutton's monument, which cost between three and four hundred pounds, a large sum in those days.

Pardon Church stood between Wilderness-Row and Sutton-Street: the site is now occupied by a chapel belonging to a Welsh congregation.

Charter-House Square was anciently the church-yard of the monastery: the north-east corner contains Rutland Court, having been the residence of the Rutland family; but afterwards used as a theatre by Sir William D'Avenant, during the civil wars. Upon the whole, little if any thing remains by which we can trace the original conventual structure: perhaps pieces of the old walls may have been incorporated into the present buildings; and Mr. Malcolm suspects that some parts near the kitchen are original: the basement of the west end of the school is evidently so. Many of the windows have been modernized, and are of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time. Part of an ancient tower remains as the basement of the chapel turret: on the outside it has undergone some convenient alterations; but on the north-west is still supported by a strong original buttress: within, it is arched in the Gothic style, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel and some unknown instruments as appendages to the hair skirts worn for penance. One of the oldest parts of the building is called *The Evidence-House*, and is entered by a well staircase from a door on the north

side of the house without : here the archives of the hospital are kept ; the ceiling is beautifully ribbed ; and the centre stone represents a large rose, enclosing the initials J. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. Access to this depository cannot be had in the absence of the Master, the Registrar, or Receiver, nor can any one of these enter it without the others. The entrance to several cells on the south side of the present playground are also the remains of the conventual building.

The kitchen contains two enormous chimney-places, and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister of brick, with projecting unglazed mullioned windows and flat tops : a few small pointed doors are on the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the Court Room may be seen.

Charter-House Square has been the residence of several eminent persons, being considered rather as a retired place, on account of the trees, &c. At present it contains *The London Infirmary for the Eye*, at No. 40, on the south side, founded in 1809.

Charter-House Lane leads to Smithfield Bars, the northern boundary of the city liberty, whence returning to the southward, we pass *Cock-Lane*, the place where a female Ventriloquist was wisely taken for a ghost by a number of credulous persons, in the year 1762, some of them of no small respectability in life, and who became the subjects of Churchill's satirical pen, in his poem called *The Ghost*.

A little further on, in Giltspur-Street, we meet with *Ludgate*, making part of a handsome stone edifice, formerly a prison for debtors who are free of the city, clergymen, proctors, and attorneys. This is now appropriated to the same purpose as *Giltspur-Street*, which fronts the street, and is a massy and not inelegant structure for the purpose intended. At the corner of

the Old Bailey is *Newgate*, which, by a recent regulation, in conjunction with the aforementioned prisons, is no longer a place for debtors as well as felons, and is probably better for the few that may be committed to it, compared with the alarming numbers that used to be immured there before the large prison in Whitecross-Street was completed for the reception of debtors only.

Nearly opposite Giltspur-Street Compter, at the corner of Cock-Lane, is a public house, known by the sign of the *Fortune of War*, (i. e. a wooden leg or a golden chain). This spot was once called *Pye Corner*, from the sign of that bird. The proverb of the Fire commencing at Pudding-Lane, and ending at Pye Corner, might occasion the inscription, with the figure of the boy, still to be seen at the door of this public house, usually called *The Glutton*, and he is accordingly represented as enormously fat and bloated, but quite naked.

A broad yard on the south divides Newgate from the *Sessions-House*, a very handsome stone and brick building, where the Sessions are held eight times in the year, for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex. A part of *Sydney-House* is still the most remarkable on the west side of the street of the Old Bailey, was lately a broker's shop, and is at present under a state of repair. This was the dwelling of the notorious Jonathan Wild.

An elegant structure, intended as a promenade for witnesses during the trials, was erected here some years since, on the site of *Surgeons' Hall*, being a colonnade of two rows of Doric fluted pillars, supporting a ceiling with three iron gates and some windows: but as it was deemed too cold in winter, or too much confined in summer, the witnesses in general prefer waiting in the Old Bailey Yard, or in the adjacent public houses. Over this place are the offices of the Clerk of the Peace, &c.

Turning out of the Old Bailey eastward we arrive at *Ludgate-Hill*, once the site of the city entrance

of that name, which was taken down about the year 1760.

Close to where this gate stood is situated the parish church of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, upon the site of another built about the year 1437, and rebuilt in 1684. In 1806, digging a foundation at the back of the London Coffee House, adjoining this church, by the remains of London Wall, a stone of the form of a sexagon was discovered, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Claudia, the wife of one of the Roman generals in this country.

Ludgate-Hill is a broad street of stately houses. The Bell Savage Inn, according to Stow, received its name from one *Arabella Savage*. The painter of the sign gave it a diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man*. The Spectator gives the derivation from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman described in an old French romance, as being found in a state of nature. Stow records that Arabella Savage gave this inn to the cutlers' company, whose arms are still sculptured upon the houses.

Black Friars Bridge was built by Robert Mylne, Esq. and consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, whilst the bridge itself is low: the length from wharf to wharf is nine hundred and ninety-five English feet, and the width of the central arch one hundred. The upper surface of the bridge is a portion of a very large circle, so that the whole forms one arch, and appears a gently swelling ground all the way. Over each pier is a recess or balcony supported below, by two Ionic pillars and two pilasters, which stand upon a semicircular projection of the pier above high-water mark; these pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. At each extremity the bridge spreads open, the footways rounding off to the right and left, a quadrant of a circle, forming an access both agreeable and convenient. There are two flights of stone

steps at each end, defended by iron rails ; and upon this bridge is the best, if not the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul, with the various churches in the amphitheatre extending from Westminster to the Tower. This bridge has been recently lighted with gas, and makes a handsome appearance.

From this bridge also a prospect far beyond the reach of art, and highly partaking of the sublime, was undoubtedly viewed by numbers in the winter of 1814; and this was the effects of the extraordinary frost at that period. After some continuance of that intense cold weather, the Thames began to assume a singular appearance ; vast quantities of snow were seen every where on the surface ; carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or being collected where the banks or the bridges supported them, a sort of glaciers were formed, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times too when the flood was elevated by the spring tide, the current running strongly, forced the small ice islands through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, whilst the conglomeration upon the whole, presented more the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than a smooth broad surface to which the eye of the observer had been habituated :

The like before to many ne'er was known,
The fluid waters seem'd congealed to stone !

Thus having become a solid mass, paths in various directions were strewn with ashes, and booths of all kinds erected for constituting what might be called *Frost Fair*, distinguished by appropriate signs, as the Waterman's Arms, the Eel Pot, &c. Among the most rational of the oddities collected on this occasion, were a number of printers, who with their presses pulled off various impressions of names, verses, &c. which they sold for trifles as memorials of the frost. The observa-

tions made in the public prints at this time upon the intensity and duration of the cold brought to light a circumstantial outline of the frost in December 1673, in a letter accidentally found by a gentleman among the papers of an ancestor, which though omitted by our chroniclers, seems to realize all and more than Gay observed of the great frost in 1739-40, though his description may in some measure apply to each of these three memorable events.

When hoary Thames with frosted osiers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound;
The waterman forlorn along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar;
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own;
Wheels o'er the harden'd waters smoothly glide,
And raise with whiten'd tracks the slippery tide.
Here the fat cook piles high the blazing fire,
And scarce the spit can turn the steer entire.
Booths sudden hide the Thames, long streets appear,
And numerous games proclaim the crowded fair.

Another prospect, much more congenial to our feelings than the one just glanced at, will shortly open from this beautiful elevation in a rival competition for ornament and utility; viz. Southwark Bridge, which as the Thames has little or no curve between this and Black Friars, will be seen from hence to great advantage. Added to this, a very beneficial alteration of London Bridge, combining elegance and convenience, has only been suspended till Southwark Bridge shall be completed, the late report of the Bridge House Committee expresses, "That although the enlargement and improvement of the water-way under London Bridge, in the manner recommended by Mr. Dance and others, in their report, might remedy and prevent, in a great degree, the inconveniences and losses occasioned by the present contracted water-way; yet that the large

sums of money to be expended and advanced before the works necessary for that purpose can be commenced, added to the very great expense attending the enlargement of four arches, as recommended by them, would so far exceed the advantages to be derived therefrom, that the Select Committee, without expressing any opinion on the question suggested in the said Report, "Whether it will be more eligible to carry the proposed works into execution, or to construct a new bridge," were of opinion, "That it was not expedient that the enlargement and improvement of the waterway should be now proceeded with; and the further consideration thereof should at all events be postponed until the bridge now erecting from Queen Street to Southwark, to be called the Southwark Bridge, shall be completed."

It appears that the managers of the water-works suggested that a sum not less than 125,000*l.* would be required to purchase the leases, interest and stock; and that the further sum of 175,000*l.* must be expended before the proposed alteration could be commenced. As it has been proved before Parliament, that between thirty and forty human lives are annually lost in the vortex under the bridge, it cannot be supposed the alteration will be long delayed, even though it may be necessary to impose a toll on the public.

In consequence of the intended enlargement of four arches, &c. an equal number of the projections called starlings, will be completely taken away.

Returning to *Chatham Place*, so called from the intention to name Black Friars Bridge after the great Mr. Pitt, we arrive at *Fleet Market*, extending from the east end of Fleet-Street to the west end or bottom of Snow-Hill. This consists of two rows of butchers' shops; and in the centre is a neat turret with a clock. At the north end is a large area, with two rows of slight erections for fish, garden-stuff, &c.

On the east side of this market is *The Fleet Prison*, so called from its situation near the river Fleet. The body, inclosed with houses and very high walls, is a handsome lofty brick building, of a considerable length, with galleries in every story, which reach from one end of the house to the other. On each side of these galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. Here also is a coffee-house, a tap, and an ordinary, with a large open area for exercise. This prison is properly that belonging to the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas; and the keeper is called the Warden of the Fleet, a place, it has been said, of considerable confidence and emolument, arising from the fees, the rent of the chambers, &c.

Probably the most authentic statement respecting the economy of this prison is to be found in the evidence of Nicolas Nixon, Esq. recently delivered before a Committee of the House of Commons, he being the Deputy and sole Acting Warden. The other officers within the prison, besides Mr. Woodroffe his clerk, are, three turnkeys, one watchman, and one scavenger; they are all paid by Mr Nixon. The turnkeys are all paid one guinea per week each, and they each have a room within the prison rent free: part of these are partitioned off by the turnkeys, and with a bed, are occasionally let to the prisoners. They have in point of fact no fees. The watchman also acts as crier to the prison, in calling for and bringing down prisoners to inquirers. He is paid ten and sixpence a week for his duty as watchman. He farther acts as a scavenger in keeping the staircases and prisons clean; for this he is allowed some additional emolument, and also for lighting the lamps in the prison galleries. This person is a prisoner, and has a room in the prison. He is found perfectly competent to the performance of these duties. His duty as watchman, within the prison, is not severe.

Nothing can be publicly sold within the prison without the authority of the Warden or his Deputy. The beer and ale coming into the prison and sold at the tap, is on the credit of the Deputy. The licence for selling wine has been many years discontinued. The sale of all spirituous liquors within the prison is prohibited by Act of Parliament. There is a penalty on their admission. The Cook and the Racket-master being *Officers* of the prisoners, are *elected* by them; they are elected twice a year. The priority of *chummage* (or admission to rooms in the prison), is by rotation, or seniority among such prisoners as have paid their entrance fees. A few among the very oldest prisoners are exempted from chummage, *i. e.* from having any others put into their rooms. When a prisoner cannot pay for his clearance out of prison, the fees are always paid by some of the charitable societies. Prisoners who are supersedable have their rooms taken from them. The distinction between the *Master's* side and the *Common* side is, that for the former, the entrance fee is paid; for the latter no fee at all. Prisoners who swear they are not worth five pounds in the world, are allowed the benefit of the begging grate: there are but few of these. The entitled prisoners take in rotation, each man twenty-four hours. Besides this, there are sometimes charitable donations, which are distributed among the very poorest prisoners. The 500*l.* per ann. granted by the Act, is distributed among the poor prisoners indiscriminately. Some of the poor prisoners wait upon the wealthy ones, and gain some relief that way. The room rents on the Master's side are fifteen pence each; they are in general paid for weekly, but a prisoner cannot be turned out of a room for non-payment, unless a quarter's rent be accumulated. The Racket-masters, who are paid so much per game, make about a guinea a week each, by their situations. The pastime has been approved by the Court, as healthful.

At eleven, oil, candles, and fires, are ordered to be

put out in the coffee-house and tap; but riots and irregularities are frequently complained of. Every thing practicable is done to repress those. Since the passing of what is called the "Three Months Act," the prisoners are less moral than they were before, for prisoners in general contrive to procure money to maintain them during the three months, and they are less careful of their behaviour.—Strangers are obliged to quit the prison some time between ten and half-past ten o'clock. Loose women frequently remain with men in the prison all night. The separation between male and female prisoners is only as to rooms, and not as to position. Two clubs are established in the prison; one on Monday nights, in the tap-room; the other on Thursday nights, in the coffee-room.—Strangers are admissible to both.

The prison is nearly secured against fire, all the rooms but those on the top gallery being arched with brick. The Chapel is very badly attended; there are no means of enforcing the rule for the attendance of the prisoners. The prison gates are locked during Divine Service; at other times, upon an average, the key turns about once in a minute. The number of prisoners within the walls, and in the rules for the last three years, averaged about three hundred. Theft is common among the prisoners: the stolen articles are always *cried*; but there was once a crier who was detected in stealing things for the purpose of crying them for the reward. There is no official medical attendance allowed: he (Mr. N.) has often assisted poor prisoners in that way at his own expence. Very few deaths take place within the prison. The Court of Common Pleas sends an officer of their own four times a year to visit the prison, immediately before each term. The prison is white-washed as often as it appears necessary. The prison is repaired generally every three years. The circumference of the Rules is about three-fourths of a mile. Prisoners are entitled, on giving sufficient security to the Warden; this is

done by an instrument upon a twenty shilling stamp; in addition, is the inquiry fee, and the per centage upon the amount of the debt. There are *Day Rules* in Term time, every day the Court sits. The ordinary expence of a day's Rule to a prisoner, is two pounds seven shillings for the whole, if the charge be under 500*l.*; in addition to this, four shillings and sixpence is paid for each day. No fresh security is required for a Day Rule from one already in the Rules. Several of the prisoners live most luxuriously within the walls, as well as in the Rules, and this they all seem inclined to do, as far as their means will admit.

The ground on which this prison, and the buildings up to Skinner-Street, now stand, formed the eastern shore of the Town Ditch, denominated *Fleet Ditch*, which was navigable for small vessels nearly as high as Holborn Bridge, before the Fire of London. In 1733 it was completely arched over between that place and the south end of Fleet Market. Still, on the south side of Fleet-Street, a "genuine and muddy ditch" was scarcely concealed from the public eye by a range of stone buildings, consisting of the watch-house, &c. for St. Bride's parish, built upon an arch over the ditch. The Obelisk, at the north end of New Bridge-Street, erected in the mayoralty of John Wilkes, Esq. in 1775, marks the extent of this ditch till that period, when it was completely filled up, and when the fine range of buildings between that and the water side rose in its stead.

Returning again to the northward we come to *Snow-Hill*, anciently *Snor-Hill*, a Saxon term of the same signification. Adjacent to this, *Skinner-Street* remains as a testimony of the utility of Mr. Alderman Skinner's proposed improvements upon Alderman Pickett's plans, in removing a number of old buildings, and levelling the ascent from Holborn Bridge to Newgate-Street. The magnificent houses raised on the site of the old ones, since

1801, many of which were long untenanted, are all occupied at the present period. The large house, seven stories high, burnt down in 1814, called Commercial-Hall, was valued at 25,000*l*. The original name intended for this building was, The Imperial and Commercial Hotel; but not letting for this purpose, its numerous apartments were eventually occupied by a number of persons of different professions. Two houses, since built upon its site, are now called Commercial-Hall Place.

Seacoal-Lane, on the south side of Skinner-Street, contains nothing remarkable but a steep flight of steps, commonly called Break-neck Steps, ascending up to Green Arbour Court, where Goldsmith resided when he composed the Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller, &c. Turning from Green Arbour Court we come opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, very ancient, but lately repaired, and the porch modernized. The interior and the monuments are worthy attention.

Passing on through Newgate-Street we come to *Warwick-Lane*, so called from the house of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. In the front of a house at the corner of this lane, occupied by a tobacconist, is placed a small statue of the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, and this is said to resemble another miniature of him in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Guy's Cliff, near Warwick. This lane also contains The College of Physicians, a good structure of brick and stone, with an entrance through an octangular porch, crowned with a dome and a cone, terminated by a golden ball, thus described by Dr. Garth in his Dispensary :

“ Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
And sumptuous arches bear its oval height ;
A golden globe placed high with artful skill,
Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill.”

The whole front is decorated with pilasters of Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre, over the door-

Walk 9th



Middle Temple Hall.

Printed by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Jan. 1. 1827.

case, is the statue of King Charles the Second placed in a niche, and directly opposite that of the avaricious Sir John Cutler.

From Warwick-Lane, a narrow passage in Paternoster-Row leads to London-House Yard, so called from the site being formerly occupied by the palace of the Bishops of London. A public-house stands here with the sign of the *Goose and Gridiron*; the sign was meant as a satire upon the Academy of Ancient Music when a separation followed a dispute amongst the members. Here is an avenue to St. Paul's Cathedral.

WALK IX.

From Black Friars Bridge to Bridewell, Tudor-Street, Salisbury-Square, Dorset-Street across Whitefriars' Wharf to the Temple, Temple-Bar, Fleet-Street, and New Bridge-Street.

HAVING described the city eastward, we recommence our Itinerary at Blackfriars Bridge, through Chatham-Place, and on the westside of New Bridge-Street to *Bridewell Hospital*. This, as early as the reign of King John, was built on the site of the ancient palace of several English monarchs, which had been formed out of the remains of a castle near the Thames. In 1087, William I. gave many of the choicest materials of this palace towards rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire; and Henry I. gave as many of the stones from the castle-yard wall as served to enclose the gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling was sufficiently spacious for royal residence, but was neglected till Cardinal Wokey made

it his habitation in 1522. Soon afterwards Henry VIII. rebuilt it in a style of greater magnificence than before, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who, however, chose to lodge in the monastery of the Black Friars, and appointed the new palace for the accommodation of his suite, a gallery of communication being thrown over the river Fleet, and a passage cut through the city wall. Henry having subsequently left this palace to neglect and decay, in 1553, Edward VI. gave it to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city.

The old building was entirely destroyed by the fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling-houses in the precinct, from whence two-thirds of its revenues arose; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it appeared till lately. It consists of two courts, with convenient buildings for indigent citizens, and for several tradesmen, who retain apprentices entitled to the freedom of the city, and ten pounds each after they have served seven years. The hospital or prison is used as a house of correction for all strumpets, night-walkers, pickpockets, vagrants, &c. who are obliged to beat hemp, and if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping. Here are no remains of the ancient palace: the last remnant of that structure which crossed the quadrangle from north to south, is now covered by a plain chapel.

The front of the Hospital towards Bridge-Street, is now converted to a row of stately houses, the centre of which is a stone front, and an entrance to the hospital. It is ornamented with pilasters and a pediment. Over the door is a bust of King Edward VI.; the other parts are decorated with the arms of the corporation, port-cullises, &c.

The apprentices here were formerly distinguished by blue trowsers and white hats; this habit has been

changed, and they now appear in the usual dress of other young persons, excepting that their buttons are impressed with the bust of Edward VI.

The place most worthy of inspection is the *Hall*, a room thirty-nine paces in length and fifteen in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The windows are variously embellished. A large painting by Holbein, nearly square, is placed over the western fire-place, representing Edward VI. bestowing the charter on Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor. Near him is William, Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor. In a corner Holbein has placed his own head. The king holds the charter in his left hand, and gently rests the base of the sceptre upon it. He is seated on his throne, crowned and clothed in robes of crimson, lined with ermine; the doublet, is cloth of gold. Here are likewise a number of portraits.

Passing down Tudor-Street, a narrow passage leads to Dorset-Street. The whole site from Fleet-Street to the river was formerly occupied by the mansion of the Bishops of Salisbury, situated on the spot now called Bell's Buildings; the rest of the ground being gardens and a *Wilderness*; the recollection of which is preserved in the name of one of the adjoining streets; from this circumstance it took the name of *Salisbury-Court* or *Square*. This estate afterwards coming into the hands of the Earls of Dorset, the street called by that name was built, as well as the theatre in Dorset-Gardens, held by Sir William D'Avenant till 1668. The site of this play-house is now occupied by the house and grounds of the New River Company.

The City of London *Gas Light and Coke Company*, have their works in Dorset Garden, adjoining the river Thames. The gas was first lighted on Christmas morning 1814, and began publicly to be introduced into the houses and shops in this vicinity in January 1815. Since

this period, the number of gasometers here, have been increased to four.

Salisbury-Square, is now adorned by a very neat pillar in the centre, from which arises a superb gas lamp, illuminating the circumference in a beautiful manner. Here is the Church Missionary Society, and the office or warehouse of the Bible and Homily Society.

It has lately transpired, that when the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, purchased the house of Mr. Enderby, at No. 10, Earl-Street, Blackfriars Bridge, there was in it a curious four-post bedstead, with carved and painted ornaments, and the following inscription in capitals at its head :—

“ Henri, by the grace of God, Kyng of Englonde and of Fraunce, Lorde of Irelande, Defendour of the Faythe, and Supreme Heade of the Church of all Englonde. An. Dni. M.CCCCC.XXXIX.”

Below the inscription, on each side, is the King's motto, with the initials of Henry and his Royal Consort Anne Boleyn.

“ Dieu et
mon droit.”

“ H. A.”

A passage from Dorset-Street, across Water-Lane, leads by the *Grand Junction Wharf* to *The Temple*. The name originated from a military and religious order called the *Knights Templars*, who, devoting themselves to God's service in the year 1118, had their first residence in London, nearly opposite to *Gray's-Inn*, in Holborn, on the site of Southampton Buildings. This structure was called the Old Temple ; but as they increased in opulence, the more magnificent building was erected by them opposite New-Street, now Chan-



Designed & Engraved by J. G. Roberts, for the Public by J. G. Roberts.

Interior of the Temple Church.

Published by W. Currier, New Bond Street, October 1. 1816.

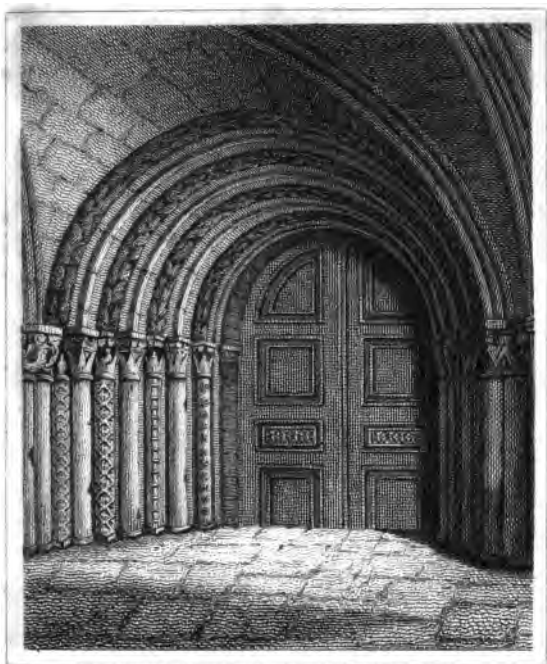
cery-Lane, and was distinguished by the name of the New Temple. Such was its rank and importance, that not only Parliaments and General Councils were frequently held there, but it was a general depository or treasury for the property of persons of eminence, and the crown jewels, and it was most shamefully violated in 1283 by Edward I.

The church commonly called *The Temple Church*, was founded by the Knights Templars in 1185, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; from the circumstance of its being a second time dedicated in 1240, it is supposed to have been newly erected by the Knights Hospitallers, and that structure was probably the same that is now standing. It is in the Norman style of architecture. The walls are stone, strengthened with buttresses; it has a treble roof covered with lead, and supported by neat pillars of Sussex marble; the church is well paved with black and white marble. The pavement of the chancel is two steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the side aisles, of which there are five in number; viz. three as usual running east and west; a cross aisle near the entrance into the chancel, and another parallel with the last, between the west end of the ranges of pews and the screen. The church is wainscotted above eight feet high: the altar-piece is finely carved with four pilasters, and between them are two columns, with an entablature of the Corinthian Order, enrichments of cherubim, a shield, &c. The pulpit finely carved and veneered, is placed near the east end of the middle aisle; the sounding-board is pendant from the roof of the church, and is enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoon, cherubim, vases, &c.

The wainscot screen, at the west end of the aisles, is adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order, and three portals and pediments: the organ-gallery over the middle aperture, is supported by two neat

fluted columns of the same, and adorned with an entablature and compass pediments, with the arms of England finely carved. The intercolumns are large pannels in carved frames; and near the pediment, on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubim, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the Society of the Middle Temple. The organ, though plain, is an excellent instrument, and the monuments in this church are extremely interesting; though it is most remarkable for the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars, on the pavement of the spacious round tower at the west end: These figures consist of two groups, five are cross-legged and the remainder straight. Three of these knights are in complete mail and plain helmets, flat at the tops, and with very long shields. One of these is Geoffroy de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, in 1148. One of the stone coffins, of a ridged shape, is supposed by Camden to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

The part of this church used for divine service is the length of four of the pillars, which are clustered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them, however, are very plain, and make but one intersection in each vault. The intervals being filled on the north, south, and east walls, by lancet-shaped pyramidal windows, with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure. The church, which is entered through the porch or tower, contains in its area six clustered pillars with fillets on the shafts, and Norman capitals, plain ribs, and vaults from those to the exterior wall, form a circular aisle, with single pillars answering to the clustered pillars. Each arcade originally had long arched windows, except where the great door is situated, and where the arches open into the new part or body of the church. A range of pointed arcades extend round the basement, but the pillars



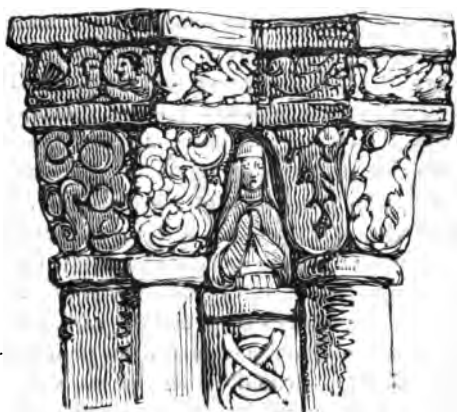
Engraved by J. H. B. from a Drawing by J. H. B. for the W. & A. H. B. of London.

Entrance to the Temple Church.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, November 12th 1816.

between them are Norman. A grotesque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils.

The upper part of the church has six slender columns continued from the clustered ones; and ribs from these support a flat roof. Over the great arches of the aisles are interlaced arcades, with a door or aperture in the centre of each division, and higher still are six small arched windows. The Temple Church is open on Sundays at eleven in the forenoon, and at half past two in the afternoon. The following wood cut is a representation of the capitals of columns at the entrance of this edifice.



The Inner Temple Hall is very considerable in size, and has been frequently altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the present time. The front facing the Thames is of Portland stone, with three buttresses, and a semisexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door in a western wing, or projecting building

with pillars and a pediment. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good.

The Middle Temple Hall is an isolated brick building strengthened by buttresses, and these quoined with stone, elevated upon vaults, and whose ichnography is in the shape of a T. A flight of steps at the north east corner, leads through a handsome passage to the screen, the doors of which, elaborately ornamented with carving, admit the professors to their hall or dining-room. This is wainscotted as high as the bases of the windows, under which is an enriched Tuscan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each side, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of treasurers in succession. The screen consists of five divisions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors: the remainder are bounded by six Tuscan pillars, whose intercolumniations contain each two caryatide busts and four pannels. The entablature of these pillars has a strange intrusive enriched frieze on the capitals, exclusive of the usual members. The attic has six pedestals, terminating in Ionic caryatide busts, which support a second entablature. Between those are elegant little niches, with five statues separated by pannels. Over each niche are grotesque figures, assistant supporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured screen, and the numerous carvings are of oak. Behind it, on the east wall, several coats of mail, &c. appear. In the centre a pointed window of five mullions, contains the date of the building 1570, and several coats of arms in painted glass, with which every window in the hall abounds. 'This roof is so ingeniously contrived, that it has been justly observed, "London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular."' Small pedestals resting on stone brackets, inserted in the piers between the windows in the north and south walls, support seg-

ments of large circles or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; these are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported on small pillars. The outline of each great rib from the piers to the summit, forms a pointed arch, divided into three escallops of an unequal size; and these are connected east and west by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants, and an opening under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinctly perceptible.

The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornices of the wainscot, and the centre of the west wall supports a picture of Charles I. in armour, on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. Here are also portraits of Charles II, Queen Anne, George I. and II.

The finely-executed south-bay window, deserves attention, as it is entirely filled with painted glass, most minutely executed, representing the arms of a great number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. The library, south of the hall, is in a state of comparative neglect, though it contains many books left by Sir Robert Ashley 1641, and a pair of globes of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Parliament Chamber of the Society has nothing to recommend it at present, but it was used in the reign of James I. by Committees of the House of Commons.

The Treasury Chamber of the Middle Temple used to contain a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces, together with several pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, of the length of six inches, and each of about

twenty pounds weight. They are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold: the insides are lined with leather stuffed, and the edges adorned with silk fringe, and broad leather belts are fixed to them, for the bearers to sling them upon their shoulders.

The buildings erected by the Templars must have long since perished by degrees. Courts after courts have arisen in succession, till every inch of ground is filled with lofty houses; each floor, and almost every room of which have different tenants. The *Paper Buildings*, as they are termed, erected in 1685, seem the most airy and convenient, commanding in front a considerable area; and the back windows a fine view up the river Thames, bounded by Westminster Hall, the Abbey, the House of Commons, the Strand or Waterloo Bridge, Blackfriars, and part of Westminster Bridge, over a fore-ground composed of the Temple Garden.

The terrace before the Inner Temple-Hall, is regularly paved, and facing the south is always dry, an advantage that attracts many visitors, who often pass their leisure hours in conversation, or admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and the moving scenery of the river. The most inviting and retired promenade is the fountain in Fountain-Court, where a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular bason, surrounded by rails and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses of the Middle Temple Hall have an effect extremely picturesque. Hence the eye descends down a flight of broad steps to a handsome railing, enclosing a garden with excellent gravel walks, bordered by flowers. On the quadrangular passages and alleys in the Temple, no encomium can be passed; for not having one pretension to light, or good air, they are only suited to local convenience.

The progress of civilization is no where more strongly

marked than between the former occupants of the Temple and those of the present day. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the societies here were ordered not to play *shove or slip groat*, under a penalty of six shillings and eight-pence; and subsequently to desist from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamblers, during the Christmas Commons, which were held three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the societies were in the habit of going beyond their precincts for the legal purposes of *breaking open houses* and chambers, "and to take things in the name of rent or distress." For these proceedings they were justly abhorred so recently as the reign of Charles the First.

According to Dugdale, they were addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; hence orders were issued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows should carry no other weapons into the hall than *a dagger or knife*. Shakespeare also alludes to the *brawls* in this place; but at present the extreme stillness and quiet of the receptacle of counsellors and students throughout London, fully evince the care and propriety of conduct observed by the principals, and shew that the leisure hours of the professors are devoted to those pursuits that enlighten the mind, and in proportion, refine the manners.

We pass Middle Temple-Lane to Fleet-Street, under the Middle Temple Gate, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684. The front is of brick, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment with a round in the middle. The Holy Lamb, the armorial ensign of the society, appears just above the arch. Above the first range of windows, looking into Fleet-Street, is the following inscription :

"*Surrexit impensis Societ. Mid. Templi, 1688.*"

There are four entrances into the Temple besides those in Fleet-Street; and it is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are shut at night. The gardens are open to the public in summer.

Entering Fleet-Street on the south side, the City of London terminates at the house under the ancient firm of Messrs. Child and Co. Bankers:

The range of houses near and over the Inner Temple Gate, are of the architecture of the reign of James the First, as is evident from the plume of feathers on the house to the east of the gate, intended as a compliment to Henry, Prince of Wales, then the object of popular favour. The gate itself was erected in 1611, at the expense of John Benet, Esq. King's Serjeant, and is a specimen of the heavy mode of building peculiar to that period. The Cloister Chambers, near the Temple Church, being burnt down in 1678, were re-erected and elevated on twenty-seven pillars and columns of the Tuscan order, in 1681. Another part of the building between Brick and Essex-Court, being burnt down, was re-erected in the year 1704.

Farther eastward is *Falcon-Court and Serjeant's Inn*, which, though it retains its ancient name, can only be considered as a respectable court. Its principal entrance is from Fleet-Street. Several gentlemen of the long robe reside here. On the site of the ancient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant stone structure, built for the use of the Amicable Society.

Eastward of Serjeant's Inn, is a narrow avenue called Lombard-Street, very near the site of the White Friars Church, in the time of Edward the Third, when the Carmelite Friars complained to that monarch of the disturbances made by the lewd women harboured there.

White Friars.—The church belonging to the priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, stood between the Green Dragon public-house and Water-Lane. Their



Drawn & Engraved by W. Walker for the W. Walker, Street, London.

Geymarts Inn, Fleet Street.

Published by W. Tarkenton Bond Street Feb. 1817.



Engraved by J.C. Farrall from a Sketch by W.M. Land for the Walks through London.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street March 12. 1817.

priory was founded by Sir Richard Gray, in 1241. This was also the place of burial for many nobles, as recorded in Stow's Survey. After the church had been demolished subsequent to the Reformation, with all its stately tombs, the Chapter-house, the library, several houses, gardens, stables, &c. were occupied by persons of fashion. Among these was Sir John Cheeke, Knight, Tutor, and afterwards Secretary of State to King Edward the Sixth.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of the precincts of White and Black Friars obtained, by charter of James the First, certain privileges and exemptions; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary to the loose and disorderly, which was kept up by force against law and justice, and had the nick-name of *ALSATIA*, whence a satirical comedy, written by Shadwell, denominated *The Squire of Alsatia*, had its origin. These privileges were rescinded by an act of parliament, in the latter end of William the Third's reign.

A very substantial improvement has since been made in these precincts: most of the ruinous places have been levelled, and an avenue of good houses made into Fleet-Street, denominated Bouverie-Street.

The house of Richardson, the author of *Pamela*, &c. is said to have been in a narrow passage between Water-Lane and Salisbury-Square. *Pamela's* master, it is said, was the Earl of Gainsborough in the reign of George the Second, who rewarded the inflexible virtue of Elizabeth Chapman, his game-keeper's daughter, by exalting her to the rank of Countess. The famous ancient printer, Wynkyn de Worde, lived heresabout, at his messuage, called the Falcon.

St. Bridget, or St. Bride's Church, was so called on account of being dedicated to that female Irish saint. It has a camberated roof, beautifully adorned with arches

of fret-work, between each of which is a pannel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window. The entrances are two on the north and two on the south sides, of the Composite order, and one very spacious towards the west, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and arched pediment of the Ionic order. At the west end of the church is also a strong outer door-case of the Ionic order, over which are these words, under a seraph, *Domus Dei*.

The altitude of this steeple was two hundred and thirty-four feet; but, on account of various accidents that have happened, has been considerably lowered. It consists of a tower and lofty spire of stone, adorned with pillars and entablature of the Corinthian order, arched pediment, &c.; and the spire lanterns are of the Tuscan order. Here are a fine peal of twelve bells. This spire, &c. was considerably damaged by lightning in the month of June, 1764.

The altar-pice is beautiful and magnificent: the lower part consists of six carved columns, painted stone colour, with entablature of circular pediment of the Corinthian order, embellished with lamps, cherubim, &c. gilt. Above these are the arms of England finely carved and gilt; and the window above is stained, in imitation of a Glory. The upper part, over the decalogue, is painted, and consists of six columns, adorned with a neat scarlet silk curtain, edged with gold fringe, with their architrave frieze and cornice finely executed in perspective. In the front are the portraitures of Moses and Aaron: the former with the two tables in his hand, and the latter in his high priest's habit; the enrichments are gilt. The whole is enclosed with rail and bannister, and the floor paved with white and black marble. Here are three fine branches. The church is illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves. The body is wainscotted round with oak eight feet high, and has

spacious galleries on the north, south, and west sides ; and the pulpit is carved and veneered. Here is a good organ, by Harris.—Among several monumental inscriptions remarkable for their good sense, is the following, in memory of Mary, late wife of William Bingley, bookseller. She died June 11, 1796, in the thirty-sixth year of her marriage.

“ To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
 I raise with sighs this monumental stone ;
 And though mature from earth to heaven remov'd,
 In death still honour'd, as in life below'd :
 Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,
 Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,
 With what maternal tenderness endued,
 Her truth, her more than female fortitude,
 The rod of power long patient to sustain
 A painful illness long, yet ne'er complain :
 And now resign'd to everlasting rest,
 She leaves a bright example to the best.
 For when this transient dream of life is o'er,
 And all the busy passions are no more,
 Say what avails them but to leave behind
The footsteps of a good and generous mind.

W. B.

Also the said William Bingley, died 23d of October, 1799, aged sixty-one.

“ Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom's cause,
 The steady advocate of all her laws ;
 Unmov'd by threats or bribes, his race he ran,
 And liv'd and died the patriot, the man.”

Underneath the church wall, at the east end, stands the pump that covers Bridewell, or *St. Bride's Well*, named agreeably to the superstition of the times in appropriating wells to the persons or things belonging to the church, as Monk's Well, Clerken or Clerk's Well, Holy Well, &c.

Knives were first made in England by Thomas Matthews on Fleet Bridge, in the year 1563 ; but the

use of forks at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James the First.

WALK X.

Commencing at Field-Lane to Chick-Lane, Black Boy Alley, Saffron-Hill, Kirby-Street, Hatton-Garden, Hatton Wall, Leather Lane, Liquorpond-Street, Gray's Inn Lane. Return by Portpool-Lane, Baldwin's Gardens to Holborn Bars, and by Brook-House, Street and Market, continue to Furnival's Inn, Hatton-Garden and Ely Place, to Field-Lane.

FIELD-LANE, described by Stow "as a filthy passage into the fields," is still remarkable as one of the worst avenues in the metropolis, and for the old shoes, shirts, and clothes, sold here. It is constantly crowded with passengers to the various petty streets and alleys of Saffron-Hill, Liberty, &c.

Chick-Lane, though rather wider than Field-Lane, is still a very inconvenient place, though the new work-house for the poor of St. Sepulchre, at the east end of it, is a handsome spacious building. *Black-Boy-Alley*, on the north side, is no longer the terrible place it was in the early part of George the Second's reign, though the houses are in a ruinous condition, and the avenues extremely dirty and obscure.

According to Aggas's map of London in 1560, the north side of Holborn, the house of Lord Brooke, Ely Palace, &c. consisted of a single row, with gardens behind them: Field Lane was a mere opening to the fields. Where Saffron Hill stands at present there was a narrow path through a long pasture, with Tarnhill-Brook on one side, and Lord Hatton's garden wall on the other. A passage between two hedges passed to

Walk 20th



Drawn and Engraved by J. Gray for the Walks through London.

Furnivals Inns, Interior.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Mar. 22. 1777.

Smithfield, on the site of Chick-Lane, noted about sixty years since for the Black-Boy-Alley gang, twenty-one of whom were, for murder, &c. on this detestable spot, executed at once at Tyburn. After this event, a large piece of waste ground, now the site of St. Sepulchre's workhouse, bore the appellation of Jack Ketch's Court. Black-Boy-Alley has been since the scene of a weekly exhibition of badger-baiting, &c. which, with the cruelties practised upon that noble animal the horse, it was hoped Lord Erskine's proposed bill would have put an end to; but this was lost by a majority against it!

Saffron-Hill is a long street of indifferent houses: a passage from this leads to Charles-Street and Kirby's Street. In Cross-Street the remains of *Hatton-House* are still to be seen in good preservation. It has behind it a neat chapel, originally built for a congregation of Emanuel Swedenborg's persuasion; this is now occupied by a congregation of Calvinistic principles.

Hut and Tun Yard adjacent, is a corruption of *Hatton-Yard*, the name being derived from the occupier of the house in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The building at the corner of *Cross-Street* towards *Hatton-Garden*, now occupied as a charity-school for St. Andrew's parish, was erected by Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, for a chapel.

Hatton-Garden has been inhabited by many respectable persons; among them Sir Edward Coke, Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. Of late years, several of the houses in this spacious street have been converted into shops, &c. Here is one of the *Police Offices*, where the magistrates attend every day. About 1662, Lord Hatton began to build the handsome streets that occupy and give name to the site of the garden. Passing through Christopher-Street, we arrive at *Leather-Lane*, crossing which we enter *Liquor-*

pond Street, remarkable only as the situation of the immense brewhouse of Messrs. Meux and Reid.

Gray's-Inn-Lane has been considerably improved within the last ten years, containing very good houses, built within that period, almost up to the Foundling-Hospital, and on the eastern side a handsome chapel for the late eccentric William Huntingdon, S. S. or Saved Sinner.

The house of the Welsh Charity School, a little higher up, is a handsome brick building, enclosed within a large area, and contains some curious valuable manuscripts relating to the history of the Ancient Britons, particularly an accurate copy of the laws of Howel Dha. This establishment supports one hundred children. Nearly adjacent to this place is the elegant riding-house of the City Light Horse Volunteers.

Theobald's Road and *King's Road* were so called, because James I. always passed this way when he came to town from his palace at *Theobalds*, in Hertfordshire.

Baldwin's Gardens, running between *Leather-Lane* and *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, were, according to a stone which till lately was to have been seen against a corner house, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, named after one of her gardeners, who began building here. The Hole-in-the-Wall was the resort of the facetious Tom Brown. A large house at present on the north side of this street contains the *National Society's Central School*, where several hundred children are instructed according to Dr. Bell's system.

Gray's Inn. This is the most distinguishable object in *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, &c. It is a place of great antiquity, and extends from the west side of this lane to the back of *Bedford-Row*, and to *Holborn* and *Theobald's Road* on the south and north. The principal entrance is from *Holborn*, where the Society's domains are concealed by a number of mean old houses, not one

of which, it has been observed, is elegant, though "of fifty various forms," nor even tolerable, the Gray's-Inn Coffee-house excepted. The northern boundary of Gray's-Inn is formed by a tall brick wall, which encloses the grove and garden belonging to the Society. These are extensive, and have a rural and pleasing effect. The entrance to them from the south side is through a rich gate and piers, and a vile court. The Holborn entrance to Gray's-Inn-Lane is not much better. The avenue from Gray's-Inn-Lane has been much improved since the erection of the new houses called *Verulam Buildings*, which are handsome and substantial, but without any decorations.

The *Chapel* and *Hall* stand between that part of the Inn called Holborn-Court and the Square, extending towards Gray's-Inn-Lane, at the south-east corner of the Square. It is destitute of every kind of ornament, and so entirely plain, that one of the best writers on the subject of architecture observes, "that a description of it will be accomplished in saying it has four walls, and several windows large and small."

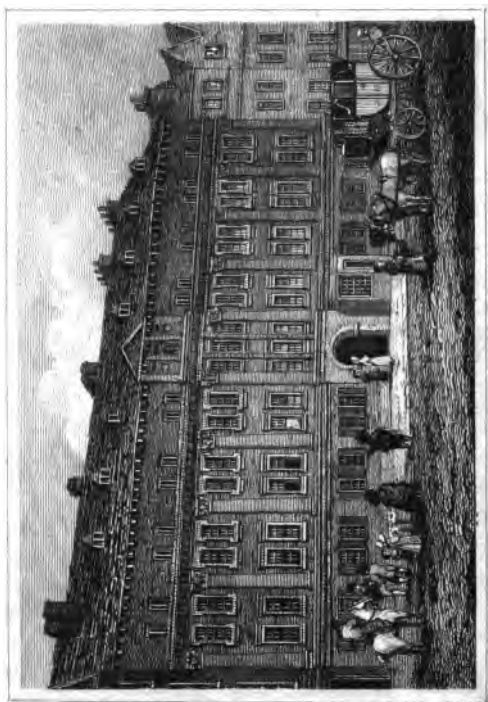
The Hall is a brick building in that style of architecture which prevailed from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James I., with buttresses of two gradations on the sides, projecting angular mullioned windows and embattled gables, and a turret.

The roof of this Hall is similar to that of the Middle Temple, and the skreen of the Tuscan order with pillars; caryatides support the cornice; the windows are filled with armorial bearings. "This College or Inn of Court is situated within the manor of Purtpule, alias Portpool, near Holborne, in the county of Middlesex, which hath remained hereditary in the honourable family of the Grays, the absolute owners thereof from anno 92 Edward I. until the reign of Henry VII." &c.; thus it appears that the noble family of the Grays de Wilton demised it to several students of the law.

Below Grays-Inn-Lane in Holborn is *Brook-Street*, leading to Brook's-Market, Beauchamp-Street, Dorrington-Street and Greville-Street, all named from the titles of the Lords Brooke, Earls of Brooke and Warwick. The mansion called Brook-House fronted Holborn. Near this place was also the mansion of the family of Bourchier, Earls of Bath, afterwards called Bath-Place.

Furnival's-Inn. The noble family of Furnival came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I.; from this family this inn or dwelling came to the Talbots, who sold it to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Edward VI. The Inn is divided into two squares of courts; but the buildings are in a state of decay, and much neglected. The front next Holborn is a fine specimen of old brick work, adorned with pilasters and mouldings, and a handsome arched gateway, apparently in the mode of architecture which prevailed in the time of Inigo Jones. Nothing particular occurs in this Walk till we come to Ely Place, the first turning to the east beyond the street called Flinton-Garden.

The elegant houses which occupy the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, which was formerly called Ely's Inn, was built in consequence of a will made by Bishop John de Kirkby, who died in 1290, which bequeathed to his successors a messuage and nine cottages, situated in Holborn, which afterwards formed the site of the capital mansion of the Bishops of Ely. The estate of Ely House had increased to such a degree, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that the whole, consisting of buildings, gardens, pastures, and inclosures, contained above twenty acres of ground enclosed within a wall. Bishop Richard Cox, at the pressing instances of Queen Elizabeth, leased the western part of the house, and all the great garden to Christopher Hatton, Esq. afterwards High Chancellor of England, for the term of twenty-one years. This



Turnpike Inn, Rochester.

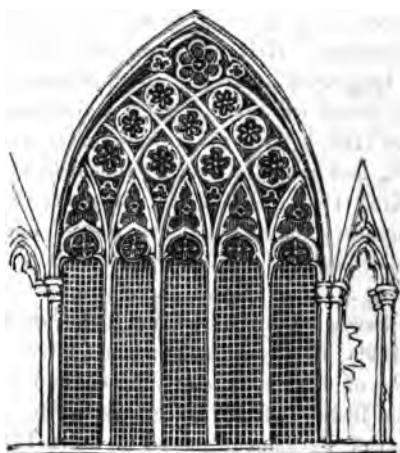
Engraved by T. H. Johnson, from a drawing by J. L. Smith for the Weekly Graphic, London.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, April 1, 1871.

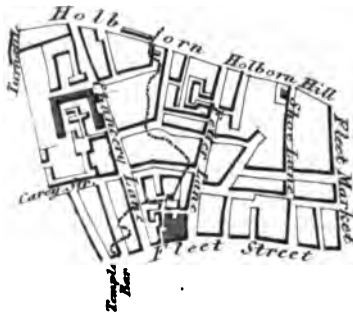
concession Hutton afterwards made use of for moving the Queen to oblige the Bishop to alienate it to him, and which she actually did, making use of her prerogative in a most uncourtly manner. The entrance to this great house, which stood within the memory of several persons living, was almost opposite to St. Andrew's Church, through a large gateway or porter's lodge, into a small paved court. On the right hand were some offices supported by a colonade, and on the left a garden, separated from the court by a brick wall. Opposite the entrance appeared the venerable old hall, originally built with stone; its roof was covered with lead. Adjoining to the west end were the chief lodging rooms, and other apartments. It was lighted by six large Gothic windows; the floor was paved with tiles; at the lower end was an oaken screen, and near the upper end an ascent of one step for the high table, according to the old English fashion. To the northwest of the hall was a quadrangular cloister, and in the centre a small garden; the east side was a lumber room. Over the cloisters were lodging rooms or galleries, with several ancient windows. Here was a venerable hall, seventy-four feet long, with six large painted windows.

In this palace were several great and solemn feasts; the first in 1464, held by the serjeants-at-law, on taking their coifs, and in 1531, after another held by the serjeants, King Henry and Queen Catherine of Arragon dined there in separate chambers, and the foreign ambassadors occupied a third apartment. It was in this palace that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, lived after the Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler, and here he died in 1399. This house and grounds, after remaining in the See of Ely near four hundred and eighty-six years, the Bishops of Ely were enabled to dispose of by an Act of Parliament passed in June 1772. The ancient chapel has been mostly rebuilt.

This chapel is dedicated to St. Ethelreda. The exact time it was built is not known ; it stood adjoining to the north side of the cloister, in a quadrangle planted with trees, and surrounded by a wall. It was ninety-one feet long and thirty-one broad, having at each angle a buttress or turret, crowned with a conical cap or pinnacle. The floor was about ten or twelve feet above the level of the ground, supported by eight strong chesnut posts, running from east to west, under the centre of the building. This formed a crypt, the size of the chapel, having six windows on the north, answering to as many niches on the south side. The entrance into this place was through a small Gothic arch under the east window ; but the whole building being much injured and defaced by time, was in a great degree restored by the late proprietor, and serves as the present place of worship in Ely Place, called Ely Chapel. The magnificent east window of this edifice is represented in the wood cut.



W. 11 n. 7.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Gray for the Walks through London.

Caplan's Inn, Holborn.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Mar. 1. 1829

Below Ely Place stood *Scroope's Inn*, in King Henry the Seventh's time, said "to be situate against the church of St. Andrew, in Old Bourne, in the city of London, with two gardens and two messuages to the same tenement belonging." This place still retains the name of *Scroope's Court*. Lower down was formerly *Gold Lane*.

John Gerard, the most celebrated of our ancient botanists, had his garden in Holborn. He was a surgeon, and many years retained as chief gardener to Lord Burleigh.

Oldbourne was the name of an ancient village built upon the rivulet or bourne of that name, which sprang up near the south end of Gray's-Inn-Lane, and ran in a clear current to the bridge at the bottom of the road, where it fell into the Fleet river.

WALK XI.

From the north end of Fetter-Lane down Holborn to Shoe-Lane and Fleet-Street, Fetter-Lane to Holborn, the Barrs, Middle-Row, Chancery-Lane to Fleet-Street and Temple-Bar.

BARTLETT'S-BUILDINGS contain the house of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Another Society has arisen out of the original one, founded in 1698. Their principal object is the support of missions, the distribution of bibles, prayer-books, and various religious tracts, to a great amount, every year.

Thaives-Inn, now a street of handsome houses, was once the site of an ancient *Hospitium*, or mansion belonging to John Thaive or Tavie, as early as the reign

of Edward III. In the reign of Edward VI. its proprietor granted it to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for the use of the students-at-law : fire having at length destroyed the premises, a private range of buildings rose upon its ruins.

Lower down is situated the parish church of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, rebuilt in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of his most finished performances. The tower or square steeple was first erected in 1447, and repaired in 1704. Its altitude is one hundred and ten feet ; it has four large windows fronting east, west, north and south, adorned with architrave, frieze, cornice, pediments, &c. of the Doric order. The four pinnacles are composed of altars surmounted by pines, apples and vases. The monuments in the interior of this church are many ; and among the considerable benefactions, it appears that the Right Honourable Lady Hatton, who died in 1645, gave 500*l.* to remain in stock for the poor, both below and above the Bars.

This church is very spacious and pleasant ; the columns supporting the roof are of the Corinthian order. The interior is finely ornamented ; between the arches of the roof, and especially over the altar-piece, the ornamental fret-work is beautiful. Here is more excellent wainscotting than in most other churches, being twelve feet high in the aisles, and eight feet above the galleries on all sides of the church, the east excepted. The organ gallery is supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. This organ is famous for being the fine-toned instrument rejected in the famous contest for superiority between Father Schmydt and Harris, at the Temple church. The altar-piece is very spacious, at least fifteen feet high of wainscot adorned with columns and pilasters of the Tuscan order, with their frieze, cornice and pediment carved, and four lamps with tapers over the four middle

columns and pilasters; two at each end of the pediment are placed on acroters; and under them are the Commandments, with the Lord's Prayer and Creed, each within large frames, carved and gilt. Over the altar-piece is a fine window of stained glass, representing *The Last Supper*, and above it *The Ascension*. On each side are paintings of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and above these, representations of *The Holy Family*. The two other windows at the east end are exquisitely stained; one represents the arms of John Thave, Esq. the other, those of Queen Anne. The church is uniformly pewed; the pulpit, a curious piece of wainscot carving; and there are three handsome branches. The well-known party tool, Dr. Sacheverel, the advocate for passive obedience and non-resistance, was rector of this church, and was prosecuted for his libel, by the House of Commons, in the year 1710.

Shoe-Lane is a long and narrow avenue from Holborn to Fleet-Street. On the east side a private house, part of *Oldbourne Hall*, remains between Plumtree-Court and the Workhouse. The ceiling of the first floor is very curiously carved. This apartment was lately used as a meeting for dissenters, a Sunday School, &c.

Nearly opposite is *Bangor-Court*, containing a building which was the palace of the Bishops of Bangor, with considerable grounds adjoining. This house continued in the possession of the prelates till the year 1647. The remains of this mansion are a specimen of the mode of building in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Little New-Street contains the large premises, used as a printing-office, &c. of Andrew Strahan, Esq. the King's Printer.

Returning to *Shoe-Lane*, we come to *Harp-Alley*, long noted for brokers and sign painters. An avenue

from it to Fleet-Street, called *Poppin's-Court*, stands on the site of an ancient mansion called *Popingaye*, belonging to the Abbot of Cirencester.

Fleet-Street, north side.—It appears from Fabian and others, that this was the principal part of the Saxon city; and that, in King Ethelred's reign, London had more building from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief or heart of the city now is. This might have arisen from the incursions of the Danes, as the gates identify the more ancient city.

Bolt-Court is famous for having been the residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson. In Red Lion-Court is the printing-house of Messrs. Nichols and Bentley, printers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. Mr. J. Nichols, senior, is the author of several elaborate works.

Crane-Court, the upper end of which is paved with black and white marble, contains the house appropriated to the use of the Scottish corporation. This may be justly termed an Hospital of *Out Patients*, the objects being supported and relieved by weekly, monthly, and quarterly allowances of money, and with medical assistance and advice at their own habitations, or they are even enabled, if they chuse it, to return to their own country by sea. The hall room is of the Ionic order. Over the chimney is a bust of Charles the Second. On the south wall is a whole-length of Mary, Queen of Scots, a painting most beautifully executed: the face is exquisite, and the features delicate and finely proportioned.

From Flower-de-Luce Court there is an entrance into Crane-Court, where north of the hall belonging to the Scottish Hospital, a large room is now occupied by *The Philosophical Society of London*, who meet once a week for public lectures, conversation, and discussions on various branches of natural and experimental philosophy. This institution owes its origin to Mr. Petti-

grew, its secretary, and can boast of some very eminent characters as its members, and the patronage of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex.

The great Fire of London ceased in this direction, at an ancient house above Fetter-Lane.

Near Fetter-Lane is the parish church of *St. Dunstan in the West*.—The present fabric is supposed to be upwards of four hundred years old; having escaped the Fire of London, it was repaired in 1701, and a handsome square roof built instead of the old one, which was arched, the windows, &c. added. The roof or ceiling of the interior is adorned with a spacious quadrangle of deep mouldings, crocket-work, an elipsis, roses, &c. of fret-work: there are galleries on the north, west, and south sides, with a fine organ; and the church is well pewed with oak. The altar-piece consists of two columns of the Ionic order, with painted cherubim, over which is a cornice, and in the middle a globe between two bibles, denoting the wonderful spreading of the pure gospel. In the east window is a figure of St. Matthias, in stained glass.

On the outside of this church, within a niche and pediment at the south-west end, over the clock, are two figures of savages, or wild men, carved in wood, and painted in their natural colours, as large as life, standing erect, each having a knotty club in his hand; with this they alternately strike the quarters, not only their arms, but even their heads moving at every blow: they are so placed as to be perfectly visible to the passengers on the south side of the street, and are almost every hour in the day a source of considerable amusement to passengers.

In October, 1766, the statue of Queen Elizabeth, that formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate, was put up at the east end of this church; and the vestry-room of the church is also ornamented with a fine portrait of that queen upon painted glass. There are

a number of monuments in this edifice well worthy of attention.

Nearly adjacent is *Clifford's Inn*, the ancient residence of the honourable family of the De Cliffords. This Inn has three courts, and a pleasant garden, whence a gateway leads into Fetter-Lane, which contains three places of worship of different persuasions; viz. a meeting-house for Independents, another for Anabaptists, and the chapel of the *United Brethren*, or *Moravians*.

In a house, late a fishing-tackle maker's, which looks into Fetter-Lane and Flower-de-Luce-Court, lived Elizabeth Brownrigg, who was executed in 1767, for the murder of her apprentice Mary Clifford, whom she confined in a cellar, and treated with unrelenting cruelty; the grating from which the cries of this poor child issued is on the side of Flower-de-Luce Court.

Barnard's Inn, at the north-west extremity of Fetter-Lane, was originally denominated *Mackworth's Inn*, having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry the Sixth; being leased afterwards by a gentleman named Lionel Barnard, it obtained his name.

Castle Yard, now *Castle-Street*, in 1619, was the residence of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first of his countrymen who introduced uniformity of building into England.

Staple Inn was so called from having been a hall where wool merchants used to meet; wool, according to the statutes, being one of the four staple commodities of this country. This inn consists of two courts kept very clean, and a small but pleasant garden. This was a messuage or Inn of Chancery as early as the year 1415.

We now approach the nuisance called Middle-Row, Holborn, and Southampton Buildings, which reminds us of the upright Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of South-

ampton, whose daughter was the amiable consort of the equally-virtuous William Lord Russel, both of them the glory and shame of the age they lived in. In these buildings is the office of the Masters of Chancery.

Proceeding to *Chancery-Lane*, the first building on the right hand is *Lincoln's Inn*. This is one of the principal inns of Court; and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who made it his town residence, is said to have introduced students of the law here about the year 1310. The hall was built anno 1506. Over the gateway to Cary-Street are the arms of the inn, and those of Searle. A fountain, now disused, is in the midst of the square, consisting of a handsome Corinthian column, by Imigo Jones; the top supported a sun dial, and at the four corners of the pedestal, tritons spouted water from their shells.

Lincoln's Inn, upon the whole, forms a great quadrangle, composed of the gate-house, the hall on the west side, the chapel on the north, and several chambers on the south. The gate in Chancery-Lane is flanked by two square projections or towers; but as almost all the windows have been modernized, the venerable character of the structure has been greatly injured. The hall, as seen through the arch from Chancery-Lane, has the appearance of a monastic building, occasioned by the buttresses and pointed windows; and this effect is improved by the side of the chapel elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly covered with tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and are correct imitations of our ancient florid style. This chapel was finished and consecrated in the year 1623. Here Ben Jonson, in his younger years, worked with his trowel. In 1791 it was

repaired and beautified, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt. The society appoint a preacher and a chaplain; and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holydays. The following are among the paintings in the windows of this chapel:

The first window on the north-west side represents Abraham, with his hand resting on the head of his son Isaac.—II. The effigies of Moses, and in his hands the two tables, neatly written at large.—III. The figure of St. John Baptist.—IV. St. Paul.—In the middle window on the north side, in the first light eastward, is the figure of Jeremiah, with a staff in the right and a bottle in the left hand. In the second light is Ezekiel in the habit of a priest, with a church in his hand. In the third the Prophet Amos, in a shepherd's habit. In the fourth, Zacharias the Prophet. The other windows contain David playing on the Harp; the Prophet Daniel; Eli the Prophet holding a sword, pointing towards the horizon; Esaias holding a book in his right hand, and in his left a saw; St. Peter with a key in his right hand; St. Andrew; St. James the Great; St. John the Apostle and Evangelist; St. Philip with a cross in his right and a book in his left hand; St. Bartholomew; St. Matthew; St. Thomas; St. James the Less; St. Simon; St. Judas holding a book closed, and St. Matthias.—The small lights above are replenished with variety of other figures depicted on the glass made in the intersections of the arches of the mullions. The west window contains several coats of arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, &c.

The Hall, erected in the reign of Henry the Seventh, is sixty-two feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth; but has little to recommend it excepting the painting of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth, placed there about 1750.

Stone Buildings, so called from the material with

which they are constructed, are situated parallel with the west side of the Six Clerks and Register's Office, whose principal front is Chancery-Lane. These buildings are only part of a vast range projected by the society, and designed by Sir Robert Taylor, but never completed. The garden front consists at present of a rustic basement with arcades and windows, with a wing at the north end, formed of six Corinthian pillars, which support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued along the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain; though, when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line being thus broken by the intervention of trees, the whole has a very pleasing effect, particularly from Serle's Court.

Serle's Court, or New Square, stands on what was originally called *Ficquet's Field*, or Little Lincoln's Inn Field. It appeared that Henry Serle, Esq. and a person named Clerk, had some claims, which were settled by an agreement, dated in the thirty-fourth year of Charles the Second, which fixing the property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field.

The Council Chamber of Lincoln's Inn is a very handsome apartment. The Library on the ground floor of Stone Buildings contains above eight thousand volumes, deposited in four rooms, to increase which, each master of the bench contributes eleven guineas, and every student, when called to the bar, five pounds. It is open to the members of the society from ten o'clock till two. Here is a marble bust of Cicero, several landscapes and portraits, with many pictures, by Italian masters, and some drawings.

The Six Clerk's Office is a spacious stone building on the west side of Chancery-Lane. The exterior of the present edifice presents a solid and substantial aspect.

The business of these clerks is to read in court, before the Lord Keeper, in term time, patents, pardons, &c.; and for causes depending in the Chancery Court, they are attorneys, for the plaintiffs or defendants.

Cursitor-Street contains nothing remarkable.

Symond's Inn is not a regular inn of Court, but was built by a gentleman of the name of Symonds about two centuries since, for the casual accommodation of Masters in Chancery, auditors, and attorneys. Here is the office for issuing rules of court, and that for the clerk of the papers.

The Rolls is so called from being a repository for all rolls in Chancery, and other records, since the year 1483.—This was originally a house intended for Jewish converts to Christianity, in the reign of Henry the Third; but as it appears the design did not succeed, the house was given, by Edward the Third, to William Barstall, Clerk, the first Master of the Rolls. The chapel which remains is an ancient structure, built of brick, boulder, and some free stone; the doors and windows Gothic; the roof covered with slate: the arrangement of the presses for the rolls, in the interior of the building, is columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. This chapel contains a few ancient monuments.

The Liberty of the Rolls is a district exempt from the power of the Sheriff of Middlesex, or other officers, except by leave of the Master. It commences at the corner of *Cursitor-Street*, next to *Chancery-Lane*, taking in the *Rose Wine Vaults*; where it crosses into *White's Alley*, which it wholly takes in, excepting two or three houses on each side next *Fetter-Lane*; and there it crosses into the *Rolls Garden*, which it likewise takes in; from thence, running into *Chancery-Lane* by *Serjeant's Inn*, it crosses to *Bell Yard*, which it takes in almost to *Fleet-Street*, excepting a few houses at the back of *Crown-Court*, which is in the





Engraved by Living for the Walls through London.

Surgeons' Hall, Chancery Lane.

Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Jan. 23. 1797.

City Liberty: it then runs across the houses to Shire-Lane, taking in all the east side; and again crossing over to Lincoln's Inn New Square, runs to the pump at the corner of the garden, whence it crosses to where it commenced at Cursitor-Street.

Serjeant's Inn, consisting of two small courts, communicates with Clifford's Inn and Chancery-Lane, and is surrounded by the Judges Chambers, which are spacious and handsome. The hall is of brick, with stone cornices and handsome pediment, surmounted by a turret and a clock. The windows are filled with armorial bearings of those who have been members.

Entering Fleet-Street we come to *Shire-Lane*, so called because it divided the city from the shire or county of Middlesex: it was also an avenue to Ficquet's Field.

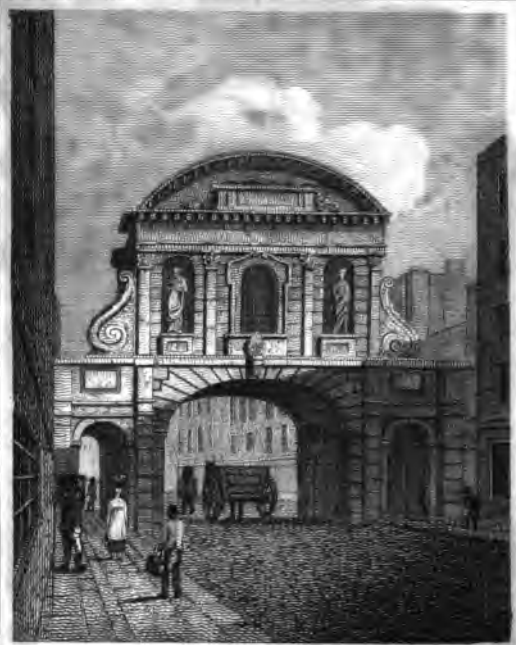
The westward boundary of the city of London and its liberty, is *Temple Bar*. This is esteemed a very handsome gate, where formerly posts, rails, and a chain only, terminated the city bounds, as also at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and southern postern. The Fire of London, however, having introduced a system of order and magnificence in the public buildings, Temple Bar offered an object for the exercise of Sir Christopher Wren's abilities. The centre is a broad gateway, sufficient for the passing of two carriages; the sides are furnished with convenient posterns for foot passengers. The whole is constructed of Portland stone, with a rustic basement, surmounted by the Corinthian order. Over the gateway on the east side two niches contain the statues of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, with the arms of England over the key-stone. On the west side are the statues of Charles the First and Charles the Second, in Roman habits.

They are all the work of Bushnel. On the east side was an inscription, now nearly obliterated, to the following purport.

“ Erected in the year 1670, Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor.”

This gate, on account of its publicity, was made a place of exposure for the heads of traitors, who had forfeited their lives to the laws of their country. It has also long been the place at which the city magistracy receive the royal family, and other distinguished visitors, on solemn occasions: the Lord Mayor, as King's Lieutenant, delivers the sword of state to the sovereign when he enters the city, which his majesty returns. He is then preceded by the magistracy bare-headed, the Lord Mayor, by right of his office, riding on horseback, immediately before the king.—Temple Bar, however, has been voted by the city to be removed, to open a more commodious communication with the city and liberty of Westminster, at the suggestion, and through the endeavours of William Picket, Esq. Alderman, and Lord Mayor in the year 1790.

End of the Walks including London and its Liberties.



Designed and Engraved by W. Paddy for the Public, through London.

Temple Bar.

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